The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

# Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

No. 16,116 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1944 Price 15 Sen

## LOWER HOUSE TO COMPLETE LABORS TODAY

### Plenary Session Has Only Three More Items Left Having Passed 24 Already

### VICTORY RESOLVE ADOPTED

### Upper Chamber Passes 13 Legislative Measures Presented by Government

With the Diet having passed 24 of the 32 legislative bills presented by the Government and with only five more items before the House of Peers and three before the House of Representatives, the plenary session of the House of Representatives will complete its labors today when it passes those three bills.

The House of Peers Friday met in a plenary session at 10:07 a.m. and at once brought up 13 items including the Draft Measure on Wartime Special Cases of the Railway-Laying Act and Bill pertaining to the Issue of Public Bonds to Cover the 1944-45 General Account Expenditure. Thus the Diet Friday passed 24 items, including the 11 passed by the House of Representatives on February 3, and today there remain only five more items to be discussed by the House of Peers and three by the House of Representatives.

The Labor Annuity Insurance Act Amendment Bill, Bill Amending the Central Treasury of Agriculture and Forestry Special Financing and Loss Compensation Act and a recommendation were passed by the respective committees of the House of Representatives Friday and are expected to be brought up in the plenary session and passed by the House.

**Feature of Proceedings**

The feature of today's Diet proceedings is the adoption by the House of Representatives of a resolution to congeal the conviction of the nation regarding unfailing victory. The Settlement of Accounts Committee will continue deliberations to hear about 20 remaining interpellators on transit and foodstuff issues.

In the course of Friday's plenary session of the House of Peers, Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House, moved that Marquis Jyutoku Saigo, Kayokai, Marquis Tsuneyasu Nakamikado, Kayokai, Count Hirotaro Hayashi, Kenkyukai, Kazue Shoda, Kenkyukai, and Kishichiro Oka, Koyukurabu, should be commended by the House for more than 30 years' service and the motion was unanimously carried and the President read the text of the commendation. Marquis Nakamikado on behalf of the members thus honored made a speech in reply and the session took up the business of the day.

(1) Disbursement from the 1942-43 Reserve Fund No. 1 (requiring the consent of the Diet and sent over from the House of Representatives);

(2) Disbursement from the 1942-43 Special Account Reserve Fund No. 1 (ditto);

(3) Disbursement from the 1942-43 Special Account Reserve Expenditure (ditto);

(4) Disbursement from the 1942-43 Reserve Expenditure No. 2 (ditto);

(5) Disbursement from the 1943-44 Special Account Reserve Fund No. 2 (ditto) and

(6) Disbursement from the 1943-44 Special Account Reserve Fund Outside the Budget (ditto) were brought up together and after Finance Minister Okinori Kaya had explained their purport they were referred to the Deficit-Covering Bond Committee.

(7) Draft Measure on Wartime Special Cases of the Railway-Laying Act (presented by the Government and sent over from the House of Representatives) and

(8) Postal Act Amendment Bill (ditto) were next brought up and were passed by the House as reported by the chairman of the committee.

**Legislative Bills Taken Up**

The House then took up the following 11 legislative bills:

(9) Bill concerning Public Bond Issues to Cover 1944-45 General Account Expenditure (presented by

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### *Resolution to Mass Nation's Strength To Crush Foe Urged*

**A resolution for the massing of the total strength of the nation will be brought up at today's plenary session of the House of Representatives. The resolution was drafted at Friday's meeting of the Diet Committee. The resolution reads: "Let it be resolved that, in view of the seriousness of the war situation on which hinges the destiny of the Empire, we 100,000,000 people should consolidate and throw our total strength into the crushing of our enemies, the United States and Britain." Representative Dr. Ichiro Kiyose from Hyogo will explain the motive of the resolution.**

## SCHOOLS TO STIFFEN MILITARY TRAINING

### Intensification From April Designed to Meet Present War Situation

Streamlining of the military training system in the higher schools, colleges and universities is to be undertaken from the new academic year beginning April, it was announced by the Education Ministry Friday.

In order to fit the military training of students in the higher seats of learning to the real requirements of the current death struggle, the Government has adopted a number of emergency measures since last year. The authorities have now decided on a wholesale recasting of the military training system in the higher schools, colleges and universities to meet the needs of the times.

At Friday's meeting of the Cabinet, Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe reported on the intensifying of military education for students in line with the general wartime emergency educational measures.

This will constitute the second large-scale reform in military education since the institution of the present system of military training in 1925, the first having been carried out in September last year.

The particular points of reform will be to emphasize the ability to command as subalterns and to intensify training in aviation, operation of wireless and other technical fields of military service.

Concerning the intensifying of the military training given to students, Major-General Yoshio Nasu, Director of the Recruitment Bureau of the War Ministry, issued the following statement:

"To cope wtih the prevailing situation, the Ministry of Education has decided to bolster the military training given to students. It is an extremely appropriate and timely measure and high expectations are held out for it, for at no time has it been more necessary than now that we should have a strong Imperial Japanese Force.

"The tightening of armed strength and productivity expansion are among the vital prerequisites to the prosecution of the war. War depends, first and foremost, on armed strength, which, in turn, depends solely on man. Herein lies the importance of bolstering military train-

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## NIPPON FORCES MAKE EFFORT IN PRODUCTION

### Navy Vice-Minister States Satisfactory Progress Made In Self-Sufficiency

### RICE OUTPUT EXCELLENT

### Government to Continue Research on Shimonoseki-Fusan Submarine Tunnel Project

Satisfactory progress is attending the efforts for self-supply and self-sufficiency in provisions for the Japanese Forces in the South. The assurance was given by Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Vice-Minister of the Navy in reply to an interpellation by Baron Isamu Mayeda, Koseikai member of the House of Peers, at the Upper House Fourth Budget Sub-Committee meeting on Friday morning.

Navy Vice-Minister Sawamoto said:

"In view of the obvious importance of self-supply and self-sufficiency in provisions for the Japanese Forces in the South, various measures have been taken. Since everything had to be done from the very beginning, we have taken care to adopt concentrative and simple methods.

"As regards food, rice production is so good that complete self-sufficiency will be attainable in the near future.

"Plans are already under way for the opening of communication and transportation facilities with remote regions.

"Steady production increase is being noted in stock-breeding and marine products.

"Daily necessities are supplied by the light industries.

"As for clothing, a considerable area in Celebes is under cotton cultivation.

"Since transportation is an important prerequisite for the attainment of self-sufficiency, efforts are being made for the building of wooden ships locally."

The Government is steadily conducting researches in connection with the Shimonoseki-Fusan submarine tunnel project, stated Yoshio Miura, Director of the Installation Bureau of the Railway General Direction of the Ministry of Transportation and Communication. The statement was made in reply to an interpellation by Representative Isaji Tanaka from Kyoto at the House of Representatives Budget Committee meeting on Friday.

Mr. Miura's reply follows:

"The Shimonoseki-Fusan undersea tunnel project has not progressed to the extent of being included in the budget, but researches are being continued. Geological and preliminary surveys were roughly completed in 1937. Subsequently, an unexplored area was discovered at the sea-bottom, and in 1941 and 1942, geological surveys were conducted between Kyushu and Iki.

"Circumstances incident to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia have delayed research work. However, a considerable appropriation for the purpose is included in the budget for 1944, and we expect to complete research quickly by boring shafts and tunnels.

"The survey conducted to date has shown no technical difficulty."

## *Education Ministry to Establish College For Glider Training Some Time in April*

Under the plan of strengthening the military education of students, the Education Ministry has decided to undertake the instruction of students in the art of gliding.

With the cooperation of the Dai-Nippon Aviation Association the Education Ministry will take over the Central Training Station for Gliders at Ishioka, Ibaraki Prefecture, and convert it into a gliding college. The school, which will be called the Dai-Nippon Gliding College, and conform to regulations governing colleges under the direct supervision of the Education Ministry, will be opened some time in April.

In the operation of the college the Education Ministry will keep in close touch with the Aviation Bureau.

The object of the college is to train airmen and the students will receive systematic instruction in flying and meteorology.

Nine years ago there were only six higher special schools in Japan teaching gliding. There were seven gliders and about 144 students underwent training. In 1938, the year following the outbreak of the China Affair such schools suddenly increased to 115 and the number of gliders to 125. There were 95 instructors under whom 2,377 students were being trained.

When the War of Greater East Asia broke out, the schools teaching gliding gained to 702 and the number of gliders to 897. Altogether 20,472 students were trained by 502 instructors. At present there are 1,627 schools with 2,153 gliders. The number of those under training is 73,820 under the guidance of 1,247 instructors.

The Education Ministry is now making efforts to develop gliding and paid ¥1,661,754 out of the second reserve funds for the purpose last year. The Ministry also constructed the central gliding training ground at the base of Mount Yatsugatake in Nagano Prefecture last year.

## Hostile Aircraft Downed

Emitting smoke an enemy plane, lower right in photo, is brought down by the accurate fire of our anti-aircraft units on New Guinea. (By Courtesy of the War Ministry)

## CHUNGKING NATIVES DESPISE AMERICANS

### Haughty Attitude of Yank Airmen Increasing Hatred, Says Former Chiang Officer

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 4.—Bursting indignation of the Chungking troops and people over the haughtiness of the United States air force in China and mounting skepticism in the Chiang Kai-shek camp regarding the future of its war against Japan were vividly described recently by Captain X X, formerly of the Chungking air force. The Captain fled from Kunming in December and walked over to the Nanking camp.

"Chungking today is an out-and-out tool of America," the Captain said. All indications point that way. Thinking people in Chungking are seriously worried over this situation. A certain Chang, member of the Chungking Political Council, sent a protest to Chiang Kai-shek bitterly assailing the wanton bombing by the American air force which has killed and maimed many people.

"He particularly referred to the American blind bombing of Chungking positions during the Changteh operations by the Japanese. Denouncing Chungking's weak-kneed attitude, Chang vehemently demanded that steps should be taken against the American air force. The joke of it all was that the Chungking Supreme Defense Council, fearing the leakage of the tangle, put Chang under detention.

"Chungking was over-joyed at being included in the declaration of the Moscow Conference in October last year, but was rudely disillusioned soon enough. The declaration, far from being favorable to Chungking, entails a lot of restrictions on its postwar programs.

"To say that the behavior of the American officers and men in Chungking is unruly is putting it mildly. A certain high official of the China Bank in Kweilin told me that violence by the Yankees under the influence of liquor is a daily occurrence. Some even intrude into houses and criminally assault women. Of course, popular hatred against the American soldiers is mounting rapidly.

"The morale of the Chungking troops is going down rapidly. Faced by a dearth of arms and exposed to relentless attacks by the Japanese, they are simply afraid to fight. A certain Chungking officer, in a fit of panic, wounded himself in the thigh with his own revolver in order to retire from the front and to make self-treatment. More and more Chungking officers and men are showing skepticism of the future of the war of resistance. The rank and file, totally inexperienced in warfare, are deserting in rapid succession.

"When I was leaving Chungking, I heard that a belated program for the conscription of students was

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## U.S. JOURNALS SCORE LATEST SOVIET MOVE

### Moscow's Decision to Grant Autonomy Seen as Post-War Machination

Special

LISBON, February 3.—The Supreme Soviet's decision to grant autonomy to all of the Soviet Republics, which has been generally interpreted as a Soviet move to have 16 votes instead of one in any post-war international conference, drew heated criticism today from American newspapers, according to dispatches received here.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, declaring that "the Supreme Soviet appears to be taking a partial leaf from the book of the British Commonwealth of Nations through which Britain enjoys multiple votes at international pow-wows", asserted, "If Russia is determined on a separate voice for each of its 16 Republics and Britain stands firmly for votes for all the members of its family of nations, the United States should not hesitate to put in a claim for votes for the 48 units of its federation".

The Philadelphia Inquirer continued, "The point is that now, as in centuries past, the battalions of power politics are on the march in a big way. If the United States is to exert its full influence for right and justice in a post-war international organization, it must watch its step".

The New York Times, declaring that Moscow had already broached the subject of sending representatives of each of its republics to international commissions for Europe's reconstruction, which would mean that the Soviet Union would be represented by 16 delegates instead of one, "thus smothering the voice of the United States and the British Commonwealth" said, "It seems unlikely that either of the latter two countries would accept such an arrangement." The journal emphatically added, "And this raises another problem to be settled between Russia and her allies."

Meanwhile, the latest Soviet move aroused a great deal of speculative comment also in London, other reports revealed. While ever-cautious authoritative quarters offered no views and most of the papers apparently were unwilling to irk the Soviet Union, the Daily Telegraph reflected the general opinion when it declared that the Soviet central authority is ostensibly divesting itself of power but actually strengthening its real power.

### Legation Opening Hailed

Domei

BERLIN, February 3.—All the Aggram newspapers today appeared with big headlines expressing tremendous satisfaction over the Japanese Government's decision to open a legation in Croatia, a report from Aggram disclosed.

## IGUCHI SCORES MACHINATIONS OF U.S. IN INDIA

### Says Roosevelt's Claim of Military Aim Is Insult to Human Intelligence

### SEES YANK IMPERIALISM

### President Disregards Wishes of East Asiatics, Spokesman Emphasizes

Commenting on President Franklin Roosevelt's statement made to the American press on February 1 that the American objectives in India and elsewhere in Asia were purely military, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, on Friday declared that it was "a gross insult to human intelligence."

Speaking at a press conference for foreign correspondents, Mr. Iguchi pointed out that it was of great significance that Roosevelt made no mention of the wishes of the native peoples when he said that the Americans, British and Dutch were determined to "throw the Japanese out" of Malai, the East Indies and the Philippines.

Mr. Iguchi said that this showed clearly Roosevelt's wishes to restore these regions to [illegible] British and Dutch tyrants, with American imperialists sharing the proceeds, regardless of the wishes of the native peoples.

Mr. Iguchi's statement follows:

President Roosevelt's statement of February 1 regarding his intentions in India cannot but be taken as a gross insult to human intelligence. Does he think that he can whitewash all the century-old injustices against the 400,000,000 people of India by offering a dubious excuse for an American invasion into that country? Apparently he does. But the irony of the case is that no intelligent person anywhere in the world can possibly share his view.

In that statement, Roosevelt wanted the world to believe that the American objectives in India are to expell and defeat the Japanese and that the American task is purely military. But, unfortunately for Roosevelt the world is gravely wondering why he has been sending one American mission after another, one "personal representative" after another for the professed purpose of extending political, economic, and technical American footholds in India.

Roosevelt must have been in a rare mood of candidness when he put himself on record in that statement that his British and Dutch brothers-in-arms are determined to throw the Japanese out of Malai and the East Indies as he is determined to get the Philippines back. In saying so, he made no mention of the wishes of the native peoples of these regions. The omission is very significant. He wants these regions to be restored to the British and Dutch tyrants, with American imperialists sharing the proceeds—regardless of the wishes of the native residents themselves.

When Roosevelt further declared that nobody in India or anywhere else in Asia will misunderstand the presence of the American armed forces there, he meant, "no Brit-

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## 373 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED BY OUR ARMY UNITS IN JANUARY IN CHINA, BURMA, S.W. PACIFIC

### *Foe's Blind Bombing Of Pope's Residence Ires P.I. Catholics*

**Domei**

**MANILA, February 4.—The entire 13,000,000 Catholic population of the Philippines has been seriously roused by the anti-Axis blind bombing of the detached palace of the Pope on February 2. Unlike the previous two raids on Rome, the last one not only damaged the Pope's detached palace, but totally demolished the convent in the palace compound and, worse still, killed 17 nuns. This all the more enrages the Catholics. "I am sorry for them," Bishop Guillermo Piani, the Vatican representative in Manila, murmured ruefully. He then offered a silent prayer for the unfortunate victims.**

## SHONAN TO OBSERVE FALL OF SINGAPORE

### Birth of New Malai Also Being Feted at Same Time for One Week From February 11

Domei

SHONAN, February 3.—Comprehensive, colorful programs have been arranged here to celebrate the second anniversary of the fall of Singapore and the birth of New Malai.

The celebrations are planned to begin on February 11, which is Kigensetsu, the anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire, and will be continued till February 17.

A special ceremony is to be held at the plaza in front of the Municipal Building in the morning and lecture meetings and screening of special films will form the principal features of the first-day celebrations, while prominent members of the Chinese community will hold a "New Malai Conversazione" on the afternoon of February 12.

On February 14, school children will assemble at the Dai Toa Theater, the former Cathay Theater, for a movie treat, while a professional boxing tournament will be held in the evening.

**War Dead Remembered**

On February 15, the actual day of the fall of Singapore, will see the climax of the celebrations with a ceremony participated in by both officials and the public to be held at the Municipal plaza. Respects will later be paid at the War Memorial.

Various communities are also scheduled to hold a procession through the streets of the city, while a sports meet will be another feature on the day.

A "Current Comments" Meeting is planned to be held at the Dai Toa Theater and a "Charity Evening" will be launched at both the Great and New World Amusement Parks in the evening.

All the people will also assemble at Jalan Besar Stadium to pray for

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### Imperial Headquarters Reveals Heavy Blow Dealt to foe

### 295 AIRCRAFT DOWNED

### Communique Shows Activity of Our Fliers Over Wide Area With Light Losses

Imperial Army Units destroyed a total of 373 enemy planes during January in the China, Burma, Banda Sea, New Guinea, Bougainville Island and Bismarck Islands areas, according to composite figures announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. on Friday.

Of the heavy toll exacted from the enemy, the announcement revealed that 295 planes were shot down, 78 of them unconfirmed.

Our losses during the same period were 20 planes which failed to return and 20 set afire, the communique said.

The communique follows:

**IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE**

"The composite war results obtained by Imperial Army Units in their offensive and intercepting operations against the enemy air forces during January, including those previously announced, are as follows:

"1. In the China area:
Shot down:—14 planes (of which six are unconfirmed.)
Damaged:—10 planes.

"Three planes self-blasted on our side.

"2. In the Burma area:
Shot down:—39 planes (of which 15 are unconfirmed.)
Damaged:—5 planes.

"Six planes self-blasted or not yet returned on our side.

"3. In the Banda Sea area:
Shot down:—7 planes (of which one is unconfirmed.)
Damaged:—2 planes.

"4. In the New Guinea area:
Shot down:—162 planes (of which 45 are unconfirmed.)
Damaged and set ablaze:—42 planes.

"Eleven planes self-blasted or not yet returned and 20 planes heavily damaged and set ablaze on our side.

"5. Bougainville Island and the Bismarck Group:
Shot down:—73 planes (of which 11 are unconfirmed.)
Damaged:—19 planes.

"The total of the enemy planes shot down and damaged was 373 planes (of which 78 are unconfirmed.)

"Loss on our side was 40 planes."

**Brilliant Results**

In close cooperation with the anti-aircraft batteries of the Ground Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces, the Imperial Army Air Units have continuously been achieving the brilliant war results day after day, either by advancing far to the enemy bases or by intercepting the foe raiders.

On all front lines on the China continent, the Burma and New Guinea areas, the fighting is said to have increased in fury, with the enemy planes appearing into action.

In the China area, the number of the foe raiders decreased in January as compared with that of December last year. This was largely due to the bad weather. The enemy, however, is trying to launch a guerrilla warfare against the Japanese Forces.

The air operation on the part of the enemy forces in parallel to the activities of the land units has been phenomenal in the Burma area, particularly in the Akyab sector. The planes which came attacking aggregate about 3,000 a month.

The New Guinea area saw about 3,200 enemy planes during January when the number of the anti-Axis aircraft is reported to have increased by two times as against the total of December last.

In the area of Bougainville Island, the number of the enemy raiders totaled 4,850 planes during January, this being a decrease of about one-third of the total for December last year.

The following table gives the approximate figures of the enemy

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## Today's Press Comments

Saturday, February 5, 1944

**(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)**

**Racial Equality and the Enemy's World Policy**

NIPPON SANGYO—With the progress of the war the Anglo-American machinations and propaganda directed at the rest of the world reveal increasingly more clearly and bluntly what their aspirations are. The Anglo-American pressure against the neutrals takes the form of economic and military pressure. America and Britain that have monopolized the economic resource areas have gone one step forward in their attempts to draw the neutrals into war. Where they used to try to bring the neutrals into their camp by dangling economic enticements they now use the direct method of threatening to sever economic relations with them.

Economic pressure was the method used by America and Britain against Japan, Germany and Italy, and that, as every one knows, was the chief reason for the outbreak of this war.

America and Britain aim at bringing the rest of world under their economic control. What America and Britain feared most was the rest of the world becoming independent economically. An outstanding example can be seen in the colonial policy they took toward the various nations in Greater East Asia. They wanted to keep the areas of Greater East Asia eternally a source of raw materials and a market for low-grade manufactured goods and did all they could to suppress the development of heavy industries.

That was the policy they took in Burma, the Philippines, China, Malai and elsewhere. It is natural that as a result these nations did

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# THAI VICE-MINISTER OF FINANCE RESIGNS

## Enjoyed Prominence in Business Circles in Addition to His Official Career

Domei

BANGKOK, February 4.—Wanit Pananon, Vice-Minister of Finance of Thailand, had tendered his resignation, it was announced by the Thai Government in the Official Gazette dated February 1.

The Official Gazette said:

"Vice-Minister of Finance Wanit Pananon on February 1 tendered his resignation to the Regency and the Regency accepted the resignation."

Mr. Wanit began his career as a businessman, managing an agency of a foreign petroleum company, gas company and the like. At the time of the Thai Revolution, he placed at the service of the Revolutionary Army the motor-cars of his company and thus greatly facilitated its movement. Subsequently, he entered the administrative field and, after serving as director of the Fuel Bureau of the Economic Ministry and director of the Commercial Bureau, he was appointed acting Minister of Foreign Affairs without Portfolio just as the war of Greater East Asia broke out.

Aiding Prime Minister Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram in his efforts to cooperate with Japan, he served as Vice-Minister of Commerce and concurrently as director of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Commerce Ministry. He was appointed Vice-Minister of Finance toward the end of October last year.

His position in the economic world of Thailand is quite important as, in addition to his official duties, he enjoys much prestige as head of a bank, rubber and other companies.

## *Schools to Stiffen Military Training*

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ing in order to enhance man's strength.

"Since the outbreak of the war, our loyal officers and men have been fighting valiantly in the north and south. It is incumbent on young students, on whom devolve the responsibility of following in the footsteps of these officers and men, to be imbued with the spirit of the dictum, "every Japanese subject is a soldier," and lay to heart the Imperial Precepts to the soldiers and sailors, train themselves thoroughly until the day of service on the front line and finally devote themselves wholeheartedly to the State. Girls and younger students should not be behind their seniors in their devotion to the grand cause of the nation.

"Weighty, indeed, is the mission of education in these decisive days of the war. As has been repeatedly emphasized, every school should regard itself as a preparatory training institute of the fighting services and inculcate such education and training as the State demands in the prevailing situation."

"Especially to be noted in connection with the military education strengthening measure just announced is that, not only is training to be intensified but spiritual education, including emphasis on the Imperial Rescript to the Army and Navy, and education in general covering the whole field of military science, are to be fully embodied in the course. In short, students in the higher seats of learning are to be so trained physically and morally that they will be able to contribute directly to increasing the fighting strength of the nation required by these stringent times.

"Now, the education of subalterns, non-commissioned officers and privates after entering the barracks, must be completed within the shortest possible period, as modern warfare demands more intensified training than ever. Thus it has become clear that military education in colleges, higher schools and universities cannot, as hitherto, be conducted as a mere preparation for actual training in the barracks but must be so enforced as to form part of the actual military training. In this sense, the present announcement is of deep significance. And it is in this sense, too, that the military authorities are looking forward to the results of this strengthening measure.

"Finally, I wish to point out that success, after all, will depend on the persons engaged in military education. I hope that the school and university authorities will fully realize the important position of military education within the whole field of school and university education and will exercise guidance over students and exhort them to renewed efforts for the ultimate victory ahead."

### Baron Yasuba Dies

Baron Yasutake Yasuba, a member of the House of Peers and President of the Tokyo Harbor Transportation Company, passed away on Thursday at his residence at Mita-matsuzaka-cho, Shiba-ku, at the age of 57.

## *Chungking-Controlled Kwangtung Province Hit by Famine; Cannibalism Now Rampant*

Special

LISBON, February 3.—Further reports of the acute famine prevailing in the Chungking-controlled area of Kwangtung Province reveal that half of the inhabitants of some districts have died and that the Chungking regime is unable to bring supplies because of the lack of transport and bad roads.

The situation is so bad that Chungking officials have had to execute people guilty of cannibalism in a desperate effort to stop the practice.

The reports stated that the people are tearing the seeds from the ground and eating them with dirt and that others are staving off starvation by eating half-grown crops, thus sealing their own doom eventually.

Many of the inhabitants are also reported to be without proper clothing, having sold them to buy food. With the onset of cold weather, many are facing death through exposure as well as starvation.

## *HOPEI COMMUNISTS SURPRISE-ATTACKED*

### *Results of Mopping-Up Operations Given*

Domei

SHIHMEN, February 4.—Japanese Forces have been conducting mopping-up operations against the Chinese Communist troops in Hopei Province.

By surprise-attacking the enemy in South Hopei at Hsiungchengkuochen, 15 kilometers south of Weihsien, the Amano Unit scored the following results on January 27: 30 enemy bodies left behind, four taken prisoner, and trophies including 15 rifles, 57 rounds of ammunition, five pistols, and 29 hand grenades were seized.

Meanwhile, the Yoshii Unit, which attacked some 100 Chinese Communist troops at Yangshih, seven kilometers northwest of Hsintang, on January 21, killed 19 enemy and captured one rifle, 98 rounds of ammunition, six pistols and three bayonets. At the same time the Japanese destroyed 15 trenches.

## *Shonan to Observe Fall of Singapore*

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victory, while Malais will hold a mass wedding for the first time in their history.

The celebrations will be rounded off on February 17 with a band concert at the Dai Toa Theater, when a recital of "Song of the Reconstruction of Malai" will be rendered.

During Anniversary Week, mobile picture exhibitions will make a thorough tour of the city. It is understood that most of the programs of the week will be either broadcast direct or recorded and sent to Japan.

### Selangor to Celebrate

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, February 3.—Selangor is drawing up a wide, varied program in celebration of the anniversary week commemorating the fall of Singapore on February 15, 1942.

The program which is beginning on February 11 and lasting until February 17, includes public meetings, processions, sports meet and various other events.

The Publicity Department is scheduled to tour outlying districts giving free cinema shows, while the Health Department will also be busy visiting neighboring areas to give free medical treatment to the sick.

### Perak's Program Decided

Domei

IPOH, February 3.—For one week starting February 11, elaborate celebrations will be carried out throughout Perak State in commemoration of the second anniversary of the birth of New Malai.

Sponsored by the Perak Shimbun, a self-sufficiency exhibition as well as an amateur boxing contest will be held, while the Perak Sports Federation had drawn up a comprehensive sports program.

All communities in the State are planning to render various celebration programs.

## U.S. TO GRAB RAILROADS

### Preparing to Take Over Lines in Bengal, Assam

Special

LISBON, February 3.—United States army railroad experts are preparing to assume control of over 700 miles of railroads in Bengal and Assam on March 1 in an effort to expedite the movement of military supplies in the much-vaunted counter-offensive against Burma, according to an Associated Press report from New Delhi.

The dispatch said that the United States was shipping heavy locomotives and freight wagons to Bengal replacing outmoded rolling stock. It further stated that American Brigadier-General Wilson has already commanded the port of Calcutta.

### Rumania Clarifies Step

Domei

BERLIN, February 3.—Concerning the new ruling ordering the confiscation of Jewish property in Rumania, the Rumanian Government today disclosed that Jews holding citizenship of countries joined with Rumania by mutual agreements are exempt from the confiscation ruling, according to a Bucharest dispatch.

# RANGOON UNIVERSITY HAS REALISTIC AIMS

## New President to Eradicate 'Slave Mentality'; Asks For Japan's Aid

Domei

RANGOON, February 1.—The inculcation of national consciousness harmonious with the basic ideals of Greater East Asia and the education of future Burmese leaders who will bring the new nation to the fullest fruition of its aspirations are the fundamental aims of the rejuvenated Rangoon University, declared Professor U Pe Maung Tin, President of the university, in an exclusive interview with Domei today.

President U Pe Maung Tin said that the policy of the university which reopened today, can be summed up in the words "Know thy neighbor as thyself," but "we will know Burma first." The reorientation of Burma toward the Eastern policy will enable it to mix as a co-partner in the cultural and scientific progress of East Asia, he added.

Pointing out that this was the only proper course for Burma to follow, he said that Britain in the past deliberately fostered the study of European history, government and culture and denied the Burmese the opportunity to gain intimate knowledge of her Eastern neighbors and taught in sciences only courses of impractical nature for one and—to keep Burma subjugated. The results are all too apparent, President U Pe Maung Tin declared.

Continuing he said, "Had we but known and kept pace with Japan's progress, Burma would be able to render immeasurably greater assistance than it is extending today, although Burma is striving to prosecute the war together with Japan to the best of its ability. We would have been able to build warcraft and aircraft and fight and fly as equals beside our Japanese comrades-in-arms."

He added that the reason for Burma's handicaps lie in "slave mentality" cold-bloodedly engineered by the British to keep the Burmese under their heels. He emphasized that the War of Greater East Asia however, afforded the opportunity to make a clean break which was imperative, and Rangoon University is now starting anew in the effort to eradicate "slave mentality" and replace it with intelligent thinking.

President U Pe Maung Tin then asked that Japan extend every possible assistance in the educational field so Burma can forge ahead quickly to its rightful position in Greater East Asia.

A short sketch of President U Pe Maung Tin is interesting:

The President of Rangoon University was born in Insein in the suburbs of Rangoon 55 years ago and graduated from the Rangoon College in 1909. He received a masters degree in Pali and Buddhist literature in 1911, and in the following year, he became a professor of Rangoon College, which was the predecessor to Rangoon University, and held the post until 1920.

The following four years were spent in Europe where he carried out research work in educational methods and philology and received a bachelor of literature degree in Oriental studies from Oxford. In 1924, he became a professor of Oriental studies in Rangoon University with special reference to the Burmese and Pali languages.

As a result of a strike, Professor U Pe Maung Tin became the principal of the University holding the post until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia which forced the suspension of the university's activities. He has been active as chief administrative officer for the reconstruction of Rangoon University.

The new President is the father of five children. Most leaders of Burma today have studied at one time or another under Professor U Pe Maung Tin, including Foreign Minister Thakin Nu and Education Minister U Hla Min.

### Made Academy Member

Dr. Jumpei Shinobu, authority on international law, has been appointed a member of the Imperial Academy, according to an announcement on Friday.

# MANCHOUKUO FARMS TO SEND MORE FOOD

## Kirin Vice-Governor and Governor of Nungan Predict Bigger Shipments Coming Here

Domei

HSINKING, February 3.—Further increased shipments of foodstuffs from Manchoukuo to Japan are foreseen by Shigeichi Iizawa, Deputy Governor of Kirin Province, and Li Luo-chang, Governor of Nungan Prefecture, in the same province, in radio speeches directed to Greater East Asia last night from Hsinking.

The speeches were made in response to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's speech opening the session of the current Imperial Diet in Tokyo in which he expressed appreciation for Manchoukuo's efforts.

Both speeches emphasized that Manchoukuo farmers were greatly honored by Prime Minister Tojo's praise given in the name of the peoples of Japan.

Manchoukuo officials on behalf of the Manchoukuo farmers reaffirmed their determination to extend every possible effort toward increasing agricultural production as well as shipments of foodstuffs to Japan.

Manchoukuo farmers understand Japan's war aims perfectly and are now marching forward together with their Japanese ally to attain complete victory over the common enemy.

It is recalled that Kirin Province established the finest record in this country in marketing agricultural products for the 1943-44 agricultural year.

## STUDY IS EMPHASIZED OF JAPANESE CULTURE

### Philippine Government Plans To Arouse Interest in it Among Its People

Domei

MANILA, February 4.—The Oriental Culture Bureau which was set up in the Education Ministry on January 3 to attend to the revival of Oriental culture in the Philippines has taken in hand the work of promoting the education of the insular people in the way fitted for Asiatics.

Director Jose Abad Santos of the Oriental Culture Bureau put his hopes and desires in the following terms:

"The bureau of which I am the head is at the moment dividing its attention between arousing the interest of the schools and various cultural organizations in Oriental culture, the history of the Philippines, and its customs and manners and its art and compiling text books on Oriental spiritual culture. We are paying attention to the matter of spreading Oriental spiritual culture. This is a task to perform for which we must have a good knowledge of Japanese culture. Thus we are putting special stress on the study of Japanese culture. The Philippine Cultural Association, which was supervised by the old Education Ministry, has been brought under the jurisdiction of the Oriental Culture Bureau. We are going to make full use of the association in universalizing the study of Japanese culture."

## FOE PRESSURE CONTINUES AGAINST RAMIREZ REGIME

Special

LISBON, February 3.—That the United States pressure against Argentina is continuing despite the latter's severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis was reflected in a scathing editorial in the Philadelphia Inquirer today, according to a dispatch received here.

Quoting a statement by Sumner Welles, former U.S. Undersecretary of State, that the break with the Axis "implies no change in sympathies or predilections of the present military rulers of Argentina," the journal claimed that the break came only because "the Ramirez clique was forced into it by the threat of immediate Anglo-American economic measures against Argentina and the refusal of other American republics to recognize Bolivia's revolutionary regime".

## *Chungking Natives Despise Americans*

(Continued from Page 1)

afoot. The existing conscription system is so unsatisfactory that desertions are very frequent.

"The Chungking people, scrupulously kept in the dark, know next to nothing about the War of Greater East Asia. But the intellectual class is thinking seriously about Chungking's role as a tool of the Anglo-Americans. There is increasing realization among the intellectuals that Chungking is heading toward its ruin by serving Anglo-American interests.".

## *Iguchi Scores Machinations Of U.S. in India*

(Continued From Page 1)

ish or no Dutch". In his eyes, the wishes and welfare of the Asiatic peoples themselves do not count at all.

Obviously, he keeps himself wilfully blind to the fact that the mere presence of the large British forces in India is already causing so much food difficulties and other hardships to the people of India. He would not see eye to eye that a large-scale American invasion would at once aggravate the situation. The widespread suffering of the Indian people is no concern of his when he sees in the transaction a self-calculated possibility of American imperialism sharing the future profits in India or the possibility of American imperialism installed as the successor to the British in India as well as elsewhere in Asia.

## SPANISH RADIO REAFFIRMS NATION'S NEUTRAL STAND

### Disclosure of Suspension of Oil Imports From U.S. Finds Country Calm

Special

LISBON, February 3.—The political and economic dispute between Spain and the anti-Axis is known throughout the country following the publication of a brief message with a Washington dateline stating that oil shipments were suspended in February, it is reported from Madrid. The people also were informed of the situation in two nation-wide radio commentaries to the effect that the foreign press and radio campaigns against Spain would fail to shatter the country's nerves because the Government was ready to defend its sovereign neutrality at all costs.

Meanwhile, the Spanish press published a long list of drastic regulations restricting the use of gasoline for both private and public purposes. The Madrid population went to work this morning with greater ease in crossing the streets because all private cars were forbidden to operate. The main thoroughfares were sufficiently tranquil to enable youngsters to kick their footballs around, dodging an occasional diplomatic or charcoal burning automobile.

## ANTI-AXIS RAIDERS BOMB SUMMER HOUSE OF POPE

### Greenhouse Destroyed in Raid; Windows of Caretaker's Offices Are Smashed

Special

LISBON, February 3.—Four bombs were dropped by anti-Axis planes on the grounds of the Pope's summer residence, according to a Stockholm dispatch quoting the Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau. The dispatch said that two bombs exploded, destroying a greenhouse and breaking windows in the offices of the caretaker.

Meanwhile, a London report quoting the Vatican radio declared that Pope Pius XII refused to abandon "his Rome", despite the fact that the roar of artillery is already heard in the city, because the Pope always wanted to be present and partake in all moral and material suffering of the world bleeding from "the great torture".

The announcement asserted that the Pope had given the most tangible proof of his profound pastoral charity during raids by bringing to the inhabitants words of faith and resignation as well as material aid.

## SEND-OFF CEREMONY HELD FOR YOUNG COLONIZERS

The send-off ceremony for 2,700 volunteer boy colonizers who have just completed the one-year training course at the Uchihara Training Institute in Ibaraki Prefecture and who are to be shortly dispatched to Manchoukuo, was solemnly observed on Friday at the Institute building, according to the Asahi.

The function was attended by representatives of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki, Tadaatsu Ishiguro, Director-General of Federation for Service to State Through Agriculture and many other notables and also by parents and brothers of the boy colonizers.

The 2,700 volunteer boy colonizers who constitute the fourth batch to be sent to Manchoukuo come from Wakayama, Osaka, Nara, Ishikawa Iwate, Kochi and other prefectures.

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# SOUTHERN REGIONS UP FOOD PRODUCTION

## Parley in Djarkarta Shows Astounding Developments in Agricultural Industries

Domei

DJAKARTA, February 1.—In spite of the fact that the Southern Regions have been swept by war flames, self-sufficiency in foodstuffs as well as in fiber production is being speedily realized, thus attesting to the possibility of bringing about increased production.

For the first time since the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, the Southern Regions Agricultural Conference was convened in Djakarta for a period of four days from January 20. This function was attended by delegates from all parts of the Southern Regions who were particularly interested in agricultural industries.

Regarding the outcome of this conference, reports were made as follows:

It is a matter for felicitation that within a year or so since various agricultural facilities were installed in the Southern Regions, astounding developments have been realized in the agricultural sphere, through the unstinted cooperation of the native inhabitants.

### Further Development Seen

During the Anglo-American and Dutch regimes, large-scale investments were made for the increased production of export commodities with the aim of enriching their own countries. But nothing was done for the production of foodstuffs for the consumption of the native people. In view of the fact that in such a short period Japan was able to achieve such magnificent results in the agricultural field through the introduction of superior technique, it is evident that further development will be realized in the near future.

In the Malai area some 900,000 tons of foodstuffs were annually consumed within the country, of which only 300,000 tons were produced there. The remaining 600,000 tons had to be imported. With the establishment of the Japanese Military Administration there, the government authorities concentrated their efforts toward the expansion of agricultural productivity in view of the urgency of economizing on bottoms. Last year the monthly imports were limited to 15,000 tons. This year the amount will be further decreased to 10,000 tons.

In parallel with such great efforts to increase the production of foodstuffs, consumption is to be limited to the minimum. Because of the transfer of four of main rice-producing northern states of Malai to Thailand, greater efforts must be effectively exercised to attain self-sufficiency in the foodstuff supply.

In Sumatra, self-sufficiency in foodstuffs was nearly realized in pre-war days. Since the entrance of the Japanese Forces, further efforts have been exerted to expand the agricultural productivity.

### Java Self-Sufficient

Java produces enough for its own consumption, but in an effort to export surplus products, further efforts have been conducted. Much is expected of its future activities as a foodstuff supplier.

Borneo produces XX tons annually which are almost sufficient to feed its population of 900,000. Complete self-sufficiency will be realized by the end of this year.

Burma which is the most prosperous rice-producing country in the world, produced some 5,000,000 tons annually in pre-war days, of which 3,000,000 tons were shipped abroad. Due to the damage inflicted both by the war and unfavorable weather conditions, the total output has decreased in the past two years. However, since there is plenty available in stock, there is no need to worry about the food supply.

Though Greater East Asia contains such well-known rice-producing countries as French Indo-China, Thailand, and Burma, the self-sufficiency policy is being pursued in every part of this region in order to economize on the usage of bottoms as much as possible. The cultivation of not only rice but of such rice substitutes as corn and tapioca will be launched on a large scale.

In regard to vegetables, no large-scale cultivation was attempted during the foreign regime.

The cultivation of cotton, too, was not carried on in the Southern Regions before the war except in Burma which annually produced 300,000 tons of cotton. However, in view of the imminence of becoming self-sufficient in fiber supply, the cultivation of cotton and ramie has been launched throughout the South in accordance with the five-year project. Recent experiments in Java have proved very successful.

### Cotton Output to Gain

Last year, due to the rather belated arrival of seeds from Japan, as well as to the lack of proper preparations and the insufficiency of agricultural knowledge on the part of the native workers, the production goal could not be reached. This year, however, with all necessary preparations completed and agricultural technique greatly improved, the harvesting of a considerable amount of cotton is expected to be realized.

Since the cultivation of cotton requires a great many workers, a large-scale enterprise is expected to be commenced in Java. The production of ramie which can be conducted with a smaller number of workers, will be experimented upon in Sumatra where large plantations can be used for that purpose. In Malai, where the production of foodstuffs is of primary importance, nothing was done about cotton production, but in the near future, the cultivation of cotton will be launched.

Due to the fact that the Southern Regions were lacking in spinning facilities, some necessary machines were brought from Japan. However, for the present, part of the manufacturing of fibers must be conducted by the hand-spinning method.

To cope with the increased demand for fuel for aircraft, a three-year project has been launched aiming at the increased production of oil, particularly in Java. Both coconut and palm oil will be produced in a larger quantity as their use has been greatly expanded since the outbreak of the current war.

The cultivation of derris, which is indispensable for cotton cultivation, and pyrethrum, will be undertaken to save the trouble of having them sent from Japan.

### Oil From Rubber

In view of the over-production of rubber, tea, and sisal hemp in the Southern Regions, various means of utilizing these products are being contrived. In regard to rubber, a new process of obtaining oil from it has been discovered. Furthermore, in Sumatra a substitute for asphalt is being manufactured from rubber. With further research and study being carried on continually, it is expected that other new fields for utilizing rubber will be opened in the near future.

## *373 Enemy Airplanes Destroyed by Army*

(Continued from Page 1)

planes, which came attacking the various battle lines of the region of Greater East Asia during the past two months:

| Areas | December | January |
|---|---|---|
| China | 860 | 160 |
| Burma | 3,700 | 3,150 |
| Banda Sea | 290 | [illegible] |
| New Guinea | 1,500 | 3,200 |
| Bougainville | 13,200 | [illegible] |
| Bismarck Group | 3,700 | 3,700 |

## JAPANESE LANGUAGE WEEK IS HELD IN SOUTH BORNEO

### Is Sponsored by Press—Names Of Streets Are Given Nippon Names

Domei

BANJERMASIN, February 2.—For the purpose of further accelerating the diffusion of the Japanese language throughout South Borneo, a Japanese Language Week was observed here recently.

On the first day of the week a round-table conference was held under the sponsorship of the press in Borneo. The function was attended by Japanese as well as native government officials and over 30 delegates representing Sumatra, Menado, Java and Borneo. On that occasion, they discussed matters concerning the teaching and learning of Japanese.

On the second day a Japanese language contest was held at the normal school here. Moreover, the streets were given Japanese names.

From February 1, a Japanese Language Evening program was featured at cinema houses and in radio broadcasts and lectures.

## *Today's Press Comments*

(Continued From Page 1)

not develop. And the fact that a primitive civilization continued in the south seas was entirely due to the American and British policy.

The Anglo-American policy of ruthless exploitation in Greater East Asia was based on their conception that they were dealing with inferior races and that in dealing with them anything was permissible. With this conception they are sending to the fronts the various races of Africa and Australia, forcibly controlling the Chungking regime, and carrying their pressure against the neutrals. We are fighting this thought and these actions of America and Britain.

The fifth principle of the Joint Declaration makes this clear. And the explanation made by the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs in the Diet concerning this idea gains our praise and agreement.

In this connection it is recalled that a proposal for racial equality was made by our delegates at the last peace conference but that America and Britain opposed. We must remember that they have a deep motive in opposing racial equality and that none other than America and Britain can be opposed to this. With the progress of the war America and Britain will try still harder to attain their aspirations. We must fight still harder and realize our ideals.

### Doihara Inspects Hospital

General Kenji Doihara, Commander of the Eastern Army, on Friday visited the Chiba Army Hospital and after inspecting the conditions of the soldiers, he extended words of encouragement to them.

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# SHIGEMITSU GIVEN LAUREL'S NEW BOOK

## Foreign Minister Presented Publication Aimed at Fostering Nippon-P.I. Goodwill

A new book, "Forces That Make A Nation Great," written by Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President of the Philippine Republic, and published by the Bureau of Printing, Manila, under date of 1943, arrived at the Foreign Office in Tokyo a few days ago, presented to Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu as a token of regards and friendship.

Bound in handsome blue cover, its 128 pages are calculated to foster a sense of spiritual affinity and mutual goodwill between the Philippine and Japanese peoples. Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, on receipt of the gift, expressed delight with it, saying that the publication of a book of this kind is likely to contribute much to good understanding between the two nations.

Part I, "The Moral and Spiritual Forces That Must be Nurtured from Within" describes the moral tradition of the Philippines and is divided into 18 chapters including one on "The Orient, the Cradle of Civilization." The book is illustrated with photographs of the national heroes of the archipelago: Dr. Jose P. Rizal, Rev. Jose Burgos, General Gregorio del Pilar, Apolinario Mabini, Andreas Bonifacio, Cayetano Arellano, Marcelo H. del Pilar, Emilio Jacinto and Graciano Lopez-Jaena.

Part II, headed, "Forces that made a Nation Great," treats of the motive power of Japan's spectacular progress. It consists of nine chapters, namely, "Introduction," "Government by Symbol," "Influence of Buddhism," "The Nippon Family System," "Compulsory Education," "National Language," "Human Industry," "Benevolent Government" and "Conclusion."

In addition, space is devoted to the subject of "Prospects of Regional Economy" at the end of the volume.

**Quotation From Conclusion**

In the "Conclusion" in Part II, President Laurel says:

"My purpose in making an exposition of certain Oriental virtues as illustrated by the lives of great Filipinos and pleading for their revival is to show that our survival as a people will depend upon how well we cultivate these virtues to bring about the desired spiritual reconstruction of our people. I have pointed to Japan to demonstrate to my countrymen the fact that in her case the moral virtues of her people have made her great and powerful in less than half a century and I believe that we should emulate her example if we are to merit a place in the sun.

"The Filipinos should be encouraged to emulate the virtues of a leader nation, not its defects. And then, to a student of Oriental affairs the awakening of Asia under the leadership of Japan could not be a surprise. And the strength of Japan which, as I have shown in the analysis of the moral forces that have made her great, stems from ancient and noble traditions, may serve as the eternal bulwark of East Asiatic liberty and the freedom to develop in harmony with the spirit and the resources of the native environment."

## *Yankees in Australia Outstay Welcome*

(Continued From Page 4)

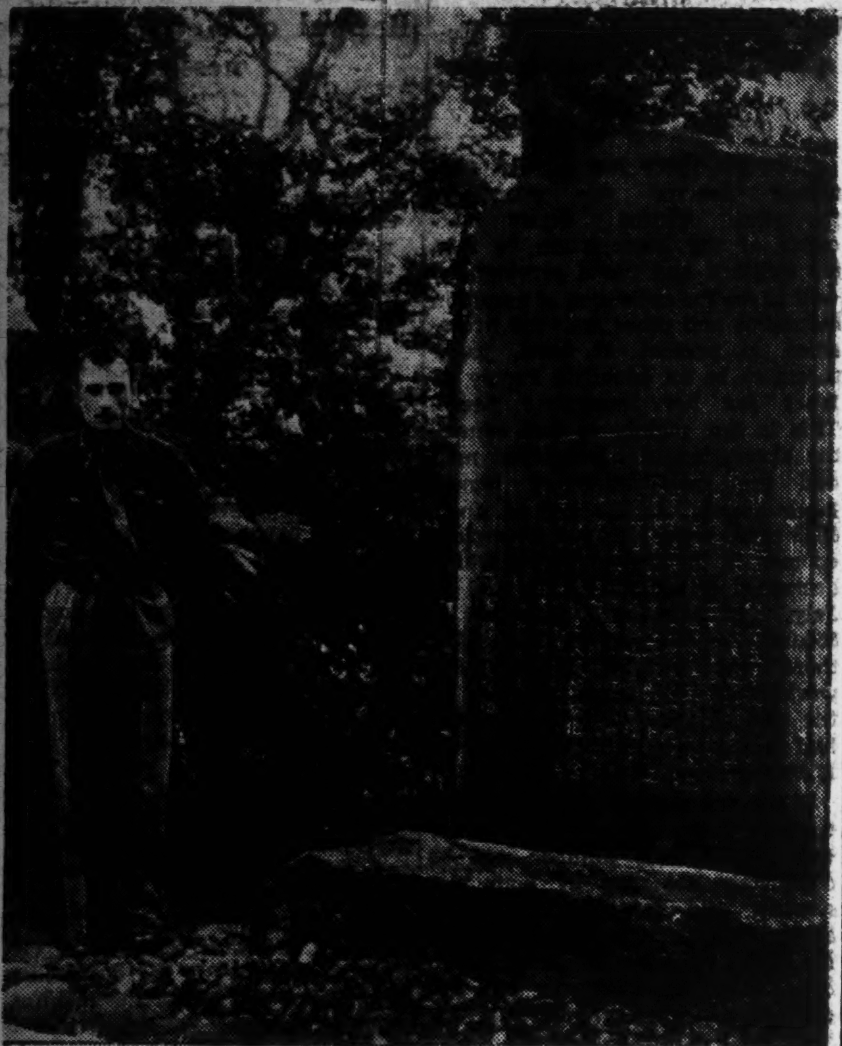
selling themselves for money. It is the prevailing sentiment among the American soldiers that in Australia, "no flowers bloom, no birds sing, and no virtue among women."

Americans are claiming, however, that they are paying a great sacrifice for Australia, though they are already anticipating their rights and privileges in Australia after the war. They fully intend to control the Commonwealth as well as the rest of the world.

Yet, America is demanding a still greater war budget of Australia. Taking advantage of her exhaustion, she is extending her greedy hands to grab that country, eagerly expecting to "inherit" it at the downfall of Great Britain.

Thus, Australia is now on the verge of becoming the permanent "prisoner" of America. The only alternative to her precarious fate is Japan's victory over American imperialism. Then, and then only, can the day of free Australia dawn.

## Tribute Paid Loyal Souls



In memory to the spirit of the 10 loyal retainers of Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami who made their supreme sacrifice within the gardens on which now stand the buildings of the Italian Embassy, this stone monument was erected in 1939 by Ambassador Giacinto Auriti. On Friday commemoration rites were held at 2 p.m. in observance of the 241st anniversary of the death of these heroes. The ceremony was participated in by Fascist Party members of Yokohama, Tokyo and visiting members from Tientsin. Standing beside the monument is Reno Casini, a member of the Italian Embassy in Tokyo.

# *Italians Renew Pledge to Il Duce In Service Feting Deed of 47 Ronin*

By KAY OHARA

Within the compounds of the Italian Embassy in Mita, Tokyo, on a small rising overlooking the garden, there stands a grey stone monument with the following inscription in Italian:

"On the 4th of February, 1703, in this garden, ten of the forty-seven Ronin paid the supreme sacrifice.

Giacinto Auriti, Royal Ambassador in the year 1939, Eighteenth year of the Fascist Regime."

To the casual observer it may mean only another monument to the memory of the 47 Ronin, but for those who know the story behind its erection it holds a deeper meaning.

Two hundred and forty-one years ago, this spacious garden was the property of Lord Matsudaira Oki-no-Kami, of the great Tokugawa clan, wherein stood his residence. It was to this residence that 10 of the 47 retainers, among them being Chikara, eldest son of Oishi Kuranosuke who was their leader, came after the deed was accomplished.

In order that no human touch would sully the hallowed ground on which was made the supreme sacrifice by these ten loyal men, Lord Matsudaira had excavated a large pond which would ensure the sacrosanctness of the spot.

This pond stands today, at one end of the Embassy garden, as it has stood these 241 years, untouched and unchanged. Also the garden itself has seen little change except for the erection of the Embassy buildings. A tea-house, where it is said the Emperor Meiji once graciously partook of tea at the invitation of a later Matsudaira, also stands intact.

Ambassador Auriti was an ardent student of Oriental art and did much both here in Japan and in Italy to facilitate its study through lectures and booklets. The monument was the culmination of Ambassador Auriti's desire to express in some concrete form his feeling of deep reverence for these loyal retainers of Lord Asano Takumi-no-kami.

Today, the deed of the 47 Ronin holds for the Italian people in East Asia a special significance. Today they too are out to avenge the humiliations suffered by their leader, and in its accomplishment are ready to lay down their lives.

A special commemoration service was held on Friday at 2 p.m. at the Italian Embassy which was participated in by all Fascist Party members in Yokohama and Tokyo as well as members of the Tientsin branch who happened to be in Tokyo. Led by Colonel Omero Principini, who has now been appointed Inspector for East Asia of the Italian Rights, the solemn pledge was reaffirmed by all participants of unshakable loyalty to their Party and its leader.

In connection with the ceremonies, Colonel Principini declared: "To me personally the story of the 47 Ronin has always stood for the spirit of the Japanese people. Today, we Fascists in East Asia are in a similar position. We too are determined to stop at nothing to uphold our tradition. The loyalty and unshakable resolve with which those men were imbued, and the victory which they attained, will be to all of us a great inspiration. We are determined to stop at nothing in the attainment of our goal."

## *Youths of East Asia Speak*

(Continued From Page 4)

fending the western frontiers of Manchoukuo like true soldiers. They are also playing a prominent role in village construction, in organizing peace preservation committees, and in administering medical aid to the needy, as well as in combating enemy propaganda and other destructive activities. They possess the consciousness of Manchoukuo citizen as well as manliness and enthusiasm and are ready to die in the first line of battle for the cause of their nation.

# U.S. WAR EFFORT HIT BY LACK OF RUBBER

## Petroleum Supplies Also Dwindling; Yanks Cast Covetous Eyes on West Asia

Acute shortage of rubber is being felt by the United States due to the fact that the gateway to the resources of the Southern Regions is strongly guarded by the Japanese Forces, comments the Mainichi. The paper writes as follows:

A treacherous path lies ahead of the United States in her attempt to continue hostilities against Japan because of the fast flagging morale of the people, the shortage of manpower and insufficient war materials.

It is indisputable that America will suffer most from the shortage of rubber. Japan's triumphant entry into the Southern Regions sealed the U.S. source of rubber supply as Malai and the Dutch East Indies had previously been answering all the needs of the United States. It is little wonder that America was gripped with fear when she realized the gravity of the situation.

In the days before the war U.S. required annually some 800,000 tons of rubber. However, when the main source of supply was stopped by Japan soon after the outbreak of war, she made frantic efforts to purchase rubber from the Latin American countries. U.S. also started reclaiming old rubber and encouraged the manufacture of ersatz or substitute rubber but it is evident that no matter what she does her stocks of rubber are bound to depreciate.

According to U.S. Government announcements released sometime last month, America was reported to have used up about 25 per cent of her rubber stock. However, the fact that government officials who were in charge of the rubber industry have resigned attests to the deadlock in American rubber manufacture.

America is reported to be planning to plant some 30,000 young rubber trees along the Amazon River in Brazil, according to a recent Berlin dispatch. The Yankees who are noted for their big talk must have greatly exaggerated their plan for propaganda purposes. Let them plant as many rubber trees as they like but this will not help them to get over their present difficulties.

U.S. no doubt will resort to the manufacture of synthetic rubber. They announced that the total output of synthetic rubber in the United States and Britain amounted to 800,000 tons last year. They are now boasting that they will increase this figure by 500,000 tons this year. Whether they will attain their goal is problematical.

A rumor is gaining ground to the effect that the United States may exhaust her petroleum supply now stored underground in the next 15 years. If this happens to be true then America must quickly seek another source of supply. In regard to this it is interesting to note that the American delegates to the Cairo conference astounded the other conferees by declaring that the U.S., in view of the exhaustion of her petroleum supply within 15 years, must move her oil industry to West Asia before the end of 1954. America, who aspires to inherit the British Empire, may have concocted this story in an attempt to forestall the British in their race for control of the boundless petroleum resources of Iran, Iraq and the Arabian peninsula. The Americans who have been "taught" by the Jews are undoubtedly masters in the art of lying and intrigue.

## *Lower House To Complete Labors Today*

(Continued from Page 1)

the Government and sent over from the House of Representatives);

(10) Schools Special Account Bill (ditto);

(11) Welfare Insurance Special Account Bill (ditto);

(12) Agricultural Live-Stock Reinsurance Special Account Bill (ditto);

(13) Postal Life Insurance and Postal Annuity Special Account Bill (ditto);

(14) Taiwan Industrial Necessaries Fund Special Account Bill (ditto);

(15) Bill Amending 10 Acts including Works Account Act (ditto);

(16) Bill pertaining to the Abolition of Three Acts including the State Property Adjustment Fund Special Account Act (ditto);

(17) Provisional Financing Regulation Act Amendment Bill (ditto);

(18) Bearer Government Bond and Securities Wartime Loss Provisional Measures Bill (ditto) and

(19) Tobacco Monopoly Act and Salt Monopoly Act Amendment Bill (ditto).

The chairman of the committee laid a report on the committee findings and the bills were passed as reported. Having thus passed 13 legislative bills presented by the Government and sent over from the lower chamber, the House adjourned at 11:03 a.m.

# INDONESIAN SULTAN HAILS JAVA CONSTRUCTION WORK

## Declares People Are Stronger And Healthier Than Under Former Dutch Regime

Domei

DJOGJAKARTA, February 2.—Returning here from his first inspection trip of Eastern Java last Sunday, the Sultan of Djogja expressed his profound gratitude to the authorities of the Military Administration in affording him the opportunity of inspecting regions outside his jurisdiction which was denied him under the former regime.

In a press interview he said, "The ten-day trip was the most pleasant in my experience as I saw surprising results being attained in the construction of new Java. I saw convincing testimony that the inhabitants everywhere are working with hope and joy." He declared that he was particularly impressed by the activities of the Japanese leaders, adding that another factor which moved him deeply was the awakening of the Indonesian youth. He declared that the Indonesian youth of today was different from former days.

He further asserted, "I visited some barracks of home defense corps and youths training camps where I saw healthy-looking young men who are stronger in mind and body than ever before. This is not only the result of the strenuous efforts of the Japanese leaders but also to the consciousness of the youths that they must defend the fatherland as well as construct a new Java which is an inseparable spoke in the wheel of Greater East Asia," the Sultan concluded.

# QUERIES ANSWERED BY JAVA'S COUNCIL

## Unanimous Agreement Reached On Replies to 7 Points Asked By Supreme Commander

Domei

DJAKARTA, February 3.—The fourth-day session of the Central Administrative Council was held at 10 a.m. on February 2.

A member of the Council, who directed the work of the fourth special committee of the Council, reported the matters considered by the committee to the session. When a vote was taken on the matters, it showed the entire Council favoring them. Thus the answers of the Council to queries from the Supreme Commander were fixed.

The answers follow:

"Java is in close proximity to enemy territories, and occupies an important position as the source of supplies to the war front. Increased importance attaches to the functions which the residents of Java have to perform in connection with the prosecution of war. Due to the fact that the war has not wrought much havoc with Java and that the country was directed and guided wrongly by Dutch politicians over a long period of years, some of the Javanese should amend their attitude to think only of their immediate personal interest, some lack enthusiasm over public service they ought to be possessed of as residents of a country at war, and do not make the most of themselves to help to bring the war to a conclusively successful end. All the inhabitants of the land ought to be made to give particular thought and attention to the full performance of their duties in their every-day life.

"In order to insure that the inhabitants will not allow the enemy's strategic propaganda to affect adversely their fighting will even in the slightest degree, and out of consideration of the fact that the increase of the output of foodstuffs is the way leading to final victory in the present war, agreement has been reached on answers whose points are given below:

1. In concert with the strong and powerful armed forces of Dai-Nippon, the Javanese volunteer army, and the machinery of supplying the needs of the army, all the inhabitants of Java must unite in strengthening the structure of civilian defense with the idea of defeating and crushing America and Britain.

2. Strengthening of the structure for the prevention of espionage.

(a) To make the anti-espionage drive universal and get it to have a firm hold on the minds of the people.

(b) To install facilities for the prevention of espionage at the principal factories and places of work.

(c) To render positive cooperation to the authorities concerned in the prevention of espionage.

3. Strengthening of the structure of civilian air defense.

4. Methods of increasing the production of foodstuffs.

(a) To adjust arable land and improve the method of applying manure.

(b) To improve the varieties and use improved technique in the cultivation of seed-beds and paddy-fields.

(c) To stamp out harmful worms.

(d) To extend and improve the fields under cultivation by a simple method.

5. Stimulation of the farmer's spirit so that increased attention may be directed to the increase of the output of farm products.

6. Strengthening of the residents' structure based on neighborhood associations and its vigorous operation.

7. The items mentioned above shall be attended to by the public Service Society of Residents of Java which is scheduled to be brought into existence shortly.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TOKYO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1944


## World Domination by Air

Every now and then, some American breaks the thick pall of censorship surrounding the international policy of the United States to reveal the dark, bold outlines of a world-embracing scheme. Sometimes the damaging disclosures are made by a Congressman or a high-ranking official in the American Government; at other times, they are made by a private citizen who has an influential voice in the affairs of his country. But whoever makes them, the underlying theme is always the same: America's inordinate ambition to dominate the world.

But the most blighting evidence ever to slip out of the United States, exposing that country's black designs to enslave the world, was advanced recently by Robert McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune and an influential Republican. His suggestion is that the United States should retain all the air bases which she has constructed during the present war wherever they have been built and that "we should secure now by treaty the right to fly directly to anywhere we want."

Just what McCormick is driving at is not difficult to gather. His scheme envisions the stationing of American air units, equipped with broad police powers, in every foreign country; they would be empowered to crush the slightest opposition to the arbitrary actions of the United States by blind, terroristic air attacks on the disaffected population; they would become the guardians of America's vested interests in foreign lands and the protector of American imperialism. In short, the plan espoused by McCormick is in line with the traditional ambition of the United States to establish that country as the sole arbiter and sole policeman of the world.

The suggestion of the Chicago publisher is by no means the isolated view of a single Republican. His recommendation is a vicious but logical development of the imperialistic policies which have been ruthlessly pursued by both the Republican and Democratic administrations of the United States since the early part of the nineteenth century and represents a view which has come to be shared in an increasing degree by a large majority of the American people who have gone pronouncedly power-mad since the last World War. Although they may differ in the methods for the achievement of world mastery, the Democrats and Republicans alike share the common feeling that the United States is the self-ordained ruler of the universe.

Obviously there can be no compromise with such an enemy. And Japan, which has already succeeded in eliminating the Anglo-American influences from East Asia in the early stages of the war, is determined that the United States shall not again meddle in the affairs of the Orient, or deprive any of the East Asiatic nations of their precious birthright of freedom.

## Enhancement of Culture

The traditions of a people or nation are the cumulative results, rooted in history, of its creative faculties and only because of such traditions is the existence of any people or nation of any significance. Just as a nation's sovereignty and independence should be inviolable, so too must the traditions of a people or a nation be free from outside interference. In this light it can be seen how greatly significant is the third article of the Joint Declaration adopted by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations last November and which is now being progressively put into effect.

Embodying the two ideas of mutual respect for traditions and the developing of the creative faculties of each of the races in East Asia, this article reads, "The countries of Greater East Asia by respecting one another's traditions and developing the creative faculties of each race, will enhance the culture and civilization of Greater East Asia". Just as East Asia is made up of a number of nations and peoples, so is the culture and civilization of the region a composite of the culture and civilization of each of the nations and peoples.

Each is a part of the whole. With pride can the peoples of East Asia point back to four thousand years ago and say that even then an advanced civilization existed in their part of the world and that this civilization contributed much to the later progress of Europe. Not only was a high civilization confined to continental East Asia, where the civilization of China stands in such preeminence. There was in the East Indies an Indonesian society in existence as early as the fifth century before the birth of Christ, whose people had a knowledge of astronomy, were skilled in navigation, and acquainted thoroughly with the use of iron.

In later ages, brilliant civilizations existed in other parts of East Asia, among which can be pointed out the powerful and prosperous monarchies in Thailand and Burma. And unequalled by any other nation in the world, past or present, is the glorious national structure possessed by Japan, whose present Ruling House has reigned in a line unbroken since first the nation was founded more than two thousand six hundred years ago.

Thus with each part of the Greater East Asia family of nations and peoples having a proud tradition and history, the traditions and history of the whole of Greater East Asia are indeed worthy of righteous pride. These traditions form the foundations of the culture and civilization of Greater East Asia. Therefore, to maintain the proud civilization of Greater East Asia, the traditions of each of the peoples and nations which together form the design and pattern of Greater East Asiatic culture and civilization must be respected and fostered.

Not merely is the maintenance of what exists today the only requisite for the existence of a great civilization. Progress must be made. And progress and development can come about only through the effective working of the creative faculties of the human beings who form that civilization. Therefore must the creative faculties of each of the peoples and nations of the region be mutually aided and driven forward.

The broad plans for the solid construction of Greater East Asia have already been completed. What remains now is for the building to follow, and for the building to progress efficiently and in the spirit indicated by the excellent plans.

### Fuji Capped With Snow

Fuji was crowned with snow—bright snow. How high appeared the autumn sky! How grand the roaring and surging of the Sagami Sea! Between this sky and this sea we beheld peerless Fujiyama rising clear and bright. The upper half clothed with silvery snow, and the lower half with velvet, a zig-zag of alternate white and grey. The snow shone clear and stainless in the sunshine. Lifting its head against the autumnal sky which was clearer than pure water, lording it over the mountains below, and I looking down upon the boiling white, Sagami-nada, the sacred mount towered, transcendent, and sublime.

The snow crown not only greatly enhanced the divine beauty of the mountain, but gave a finishing touch to the surrounding grand scenery. Without Fuji, the scenery of this district would be nothing, and Fuji itself would be nothing without its snow-crown.—From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man."

## A Year Ago Today

**February 5, 1943**

In addition to the promulgation of a system of rationing for the allocation of foodstuff as a measure to cope with their food problem, the United States Government is now making frantic efforts for an increase in the productive output of farm products.

* * *

The Department of Commerce of the United States Government announced today that all public telegraphic communications between the United States and North Africa were suspended. The entire telegraphic facilities between the United States and North Africa are to be monopolized by military authorities.

* * *

A grand-scale anti-British demonstration was again staged in Calcutta. Calling for the immediate release of the detained leaders of the National Congress including Mahatma Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Indians clashed with the constabulary, causing many casualties.

* * *

United States officers will be subjected to severe punishment in the event of action derogatory to Britain, it was proclaimed by Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in North Africa. Dissension and conflicts between the United States and Britain over French North Africa do not appear to have been wiped out even after the Casablanca conference and United States officers are bluntly criticizing and slandering Britain.

* * *

The National Defense Research Committee of the U.S. Senate reported on the lack of progress in the production of steel in the United States. The report pointed out that the extent of the production of steel in the United States for this year is barely sufficient to fill the needs for the current war, blaming its cause on underestimation by military authorities of the quantity of steel needed; the cautious business policy followed by the large steel concerns in the expansion of production and the delay made by the War Production Board in placing steel manufacture under the wartime structure.

# Youths of East Asia Speak

## Movements Being Started in All Nations for Training Future Leaders

(From the Asahi)

The youths in all the countries of Greater East Asia are doing their part in the work of construction and in waging war against the Anglo-Americans. They have formed their own organizations in order to realize the ideals for Greater East Asian common existence and prosperity.

### The Philippines

**By Dr. Vincente Lontoc**

[Dr. Vincente Lontoc, 46, is a native of San Fernando, Banga Province, the Philippines. He studied at the University of the Philippines and became a professor of law after his graduation. He is now an official of the Kalibapi movement and is engaged in the education of Filipino youths.]

The importance of the Kalibapi movement will become apparent when it is remembered that the vital problem of the Philippines today is to reorient the intellectual atmosphere of the Philippines. With this objective, the Kalibapi Young Men's Association has been launched, guided by five tenets.

1. To replace materialistic thinking of the past age by a more advanced self-sacrificing spirit of the Orient.
2. To develop physical vigor by exercises, radio exercises, etc.
3. To perfect personality for good citizenship.
4. To give technical training necessary for the operation of machines to advance vocational efficiency.
5. To educate youths in the various aspects of culture in order to arouse their feeling of love for mankind and for neighborly nations and thereby propagate the principles of Greater East Asia.

The Kalibapi movement has branches in all important cities and towns throughout the Philippines for the realization of the above objectives. This movement includes not only students of both sexes but those who are unable to attend any school.

I shall explain the functions of the Kalibapi movement by taking up the example of Manila. Here, we have youth training quarters in each of the 12 municipal wards. This year all youths under 18 are to receive training for six weeks. During this period, the youth leaders will give instructions in accordance with the principles of the Kalibapi movement. Care is taken to develop the mind as well as the body of youths who are to become the future citizens of the Philippines. They have just begun receiving the training they should have undergone long ago. It is our fervent desire that the Kalibapi movement will fulfil its function of fostering good youths for the Philippine Republic.

### Burma

**By U. Chyomin**

[Mr. U. Chyomin, 26, is vice-president of the East Asia Young Men's Federation in Burma. He attended the great rally held in Hibiya Park in November of last year and made a report on his experiences in that memorable event to the youth of his country.]

It was about ten years ago that the youth movement in Burma was first undertaken. Since that time various ideals were expressed by the leaders of the movement, but none were intended beyond the national boundary, because the supreme object of the Burmese during the past twenty years was their racial advancement and securing of their political freedom. But the War of Greater East Asia has elevated our ideals to an international level. Instead of hoping for our own national welfare and prosperity, we must attain the great object of bringing common prosperity to entire East Asia.

Many young men in Burma offered their lives and property for liberty, justice and equality. Never in the history of Burma has such an enthusiasm been shown by the youths of the country, who are led by the Burma Young Men's Federation. Some are in the national army and are daily battling against our foes. Others are serving the State as government officials. Still others are engaged in their various vocations. The Federation guides the youths of the last category. They are playing a big role in promoting civilian cooperation in war, in enhancing national morale, in promoting and adjusting national production. But their three cardinal activities in connection with national defense are assistance in the movements of recruiting, civilian defense and labor service. The Federation has some 300 branches throughout the whole nation and has made a great contribution to both civil administration and national defense.

The recent Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations had the effect of stimulating this movement of the Federation. The five cardinal principles adopted by the Assembly became the principles of the Federation. We are determined not only to overcome our own national crisis in the present time but to contribute to the construction of Greater East Asia. I was one of the people who were deeply impressed by the fiery speeches of the delegates to the Assembly whose sincerity and trustworthiness must inspire the one billion peoples of East Asia.

### China

**By Chung Jen-Shou**

(Mr. Chung is a councillor of the Publicity Board of the National Government of China and general secretary of the Committee for Promoting New Chinese National Movement.)

The new national movement of China is intended to organize and train the Chinese people for the purpose of making them capable of shouldering the destiny of China and promote the welfare and common prosperity of East Asia and thus contribute to the general prosperity and happiness of mankind. The principles of the movement were drafted by President Wang himself, and the construction to be effected by the movement is at once spiritual and material.

There are three stages of the movement: the period of reflection, of cultivation and of construction. The first half of 1942 was the period of reflection, and its second half and the full year of 1943, one of cultivation. With the commencement of the current year, the phase of construction has begun.

During the first stage, we discovered many shortcomings of our people and during the next period we came to have an unshakable conviction of what we can do. We came to find many defects and evils bound up with our national characteristics but we also found out during the second period that these shortcomings can be cured. We are thus firmly determined to carry out construction hereafter.

Although the object of the new national movement is the guidance of the entire people of China, we have placed stress on the training of youth since the very beginning. As a result, we have young men's associations in all parts of the country, their members exceeding one million. Since last December, we started a fresh campaign called "The Greater East Asia Youth Rally" which has spurred on our youth movement. We have been active in such activities as the purification of national ideas, the expansion of industrial production and the maintenance of domestic peace. The new movement initiated by young men in Nanking on December 17 against opium smoking, dancing and gambling has become national in score. We have also begun "The Collaboration Association," the aim of which is to train youths for the role of construction in the establishment of Greater East Asia, heralding a new period of youth training in view of the War of Greater East Asia.

Reflecting upon the past record of the youth movement in China, we can say that we have only partly succeeded. Much is yet to be done in agricultural villages in Central China. I understand that China with the cooperation of Japan is shortly to undertake a national movement for the purpose of expanding food production. The Collaboration Association will be found to be of great importance in connection with this new policy.

### Manchoukuo

**By Takeo Gera**

(Takeo Gera is the head of the Youth Department in the Central Bureau of the Kyowakai.)

Manchoukuo was born eleven years ago with the lofty ideal of establishing world righteousness through its creative political ideas based on Oriental morality; and we have made speedy completion of State requirements and construction unprecedented in world history. It is agreed by all that a nation's destiny depends upon its youth and this is why every nation is paying particular attention to their education and training. This is all the more so when the world is changing every moment and is undergoing a great crisis. Under such circumstances, youths should be taught to be pure in motive and thought and ready to sacrifice themselves for the sake of the State.

The youths in Manchoukuo are fully aware of the fact that their neighbor and ally Japan is fighting the present gigantic war for the construction of Greater East Asia and for the sake of the one billion inhabitants of Asia. They firmly believe in the inseparable unity of Japan and Manchoukuo and are working for the defense of the northern frontiers in mines, road-building and repairing of rivers and harbors.

Manchoukuo being a great agricultural country, its youths are playing big role on farms, realizing that their nation is the supply base of Great East Asia. They assist farmers in times of planting, weeding out and harvesting, and are contributing to the expansion of production. They are also cooperating in such activities as afforestation, temperance movement and quarantine.

Youths in Jehol have been de-

(Continued on Page 3)

# MANPOWER SHORTAGE VEXES U.S.

## Women Mobilized to Meet Requirements of War Industries

(From the Kokusei Graph)

Although there has been a continued demand for manpower in the United States because of the conscription of men for military and naval services, as well as for the expansion of munition industries and other wartime necessities, at present at least, there seems to be an adequate supply of labor for her immediate needs. This is due mainly to two causes, the absorption of unemployed men and the mobilization of female labor power. At the end of April, 1942 there were 1,350,000 unemployed men in the United States, which decreased to 900,000 by the end of July, 1943, showing a reduction of 850,000. At the end of April, 1942 there was a total of 53,400,000 workers of both sexes, whereas at the end of July, 1943 the number had increased to 54,300,000 of whom 17,100,000 were women workers.

While the number of unemployed workers at the end of July last year was 900,000, this number will be completely absorbed by both war services and munition industries, as the American mobilization plan for 1943-4 calls for the mobilization of 4,000,000 men. There are two conceivable ways of meeting this anticipated future shortage. First, the working hours may be extended, and secondly, women not yet at work may be mobilized. In the face of recent frequent labor strikes among the men workers, the first remedy will be found to be difficult of realization, so we may expect that the American Government will try the second solution.

### Percentage Increases

The following table giving the industries in which American women workers are employed and their percentage to the number of men workers may be of some interest.

| Industry | May, 1940 Per cent | May, 1943 Per cent |
|---|---|---|
| Mineral | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| Building | 2.3 | 3.6 |
| Manufacturing | 16.0 | 28.4 |
| Artillery | 16.3 | 26.2 |
| Firearms | 10.1 | 17.6 |
| Shells | 26.6 | 34.2 |
| Tanks | 5.0 | 12.0 |
| Explosives | 15.7 | 18.2 |
| Small firearm shells | 37.1 | 46.0 |
| Small firearms | 15.3 | 33.3 |
| Provisions | 21.4 | 33.9 |
| Textiles | 44.6 | 48.7 |
| Clothing | 69.9 | 77.2 |
| Rubber goods | 26.9 | 39.3 |
| Leather | 40.1 | 48.2 |
| Iron and steel | 7.8 | 15.4 |
| Aircraft | 10.5 | 32.8 |
| Shipbuilding | 2.4 | 9.5 |
| Electrical apparatuses | 24.4 | 38.5 |
| Communications apparatuses | 40.1 | 58.0 |
| Machinery | 9.4 | 19.3 |
| Scientific implements | 25.7 | 43.3 |

While it is only natural that the percentage of women workers to men in the clothing business is decidedly high, it is noteworthy that the percentage in munition industries have remarkably increased in three years. Women are playing a big role in such industries as those manufacturing electrical apparatuses and in the communications apparatus industries, evidently because of their skill in manual work.

### In Aircraft Plants

The American Government seems to use women labor specially in aircraft manufacturing. A recent Washington dispatch has stated that the American authorities are considering the establishment of a five-day week system for women laborers in the aircraft industry with the expectation that this will result in a quick response of women workers as they could use two holidays per week for household activities, care of their children or shopping. It is doubtful whether the American Government can get the required number of women workers by this method, but it is likely to prove attractive to American women.

The steady increase of women workers in America is bound to give rise to new social and political problems in that country. They will come to demand greater political and social rights for themselves. Franklin Wilson, head of the Statistics Bureau of the Commerce Department, has recently expressed his opinion that the number of women workers would surpass that of men workers within this year and that eventually the men's world will end its long traditional existence in America. He also stated that America will cease to be a "young nation," by which is meant a nation having a greater male population than female. According to Wilson, prior to the war the percentage of female births was 100 as against 106 for male births. Aside from war dead, the percentage of male mortality has become greater than that of female, and consequently the number of aged women has been on an increase.

# Enhancement of Culture in Asia

## Revival of Native Traditions and Inherent Creativeness of People Are Chief Aims

**By SHO SAITO**
(From the Yomiuri-Hochi)

[Editor's Note: This is the fourth of a series of articles by leading personalities on the Five Principles of the Joint Declaration which were adopted at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations.]

The third principle of the Joint Declaration proclaimed by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations "The Elevation of Greater East Asian Culture," is not a piece of mere propaganda or an empty rhetorical expression. It is a solemn announcement of the self-awakening of the Asiatics from their age-old slumber under the tyranny of the Anglo-American imperialists whose exploitation had reduced them to a terrible state of mental impoverishment. They have shown their determination to revive their ancient tradition, to recover their lost prestige and glory. At the same time the cultural mask of the Anglo-Americans have been discarded, and their ugly reality exposed to broad daylight.

Two directions may be presupposed in the work of cultural elevation. The first is the destruction of evil, and the other, the manifestation of justice. By the former is meant the criticism of the essence of Anglo-Saxon culture and the elucidation of its function of colonization and enslavement. The latter means the mutual respect of one another's culture and tradition by the members of the Greater East Asian society and the enhancement of their creativeness. While the greater part of Asia is still groaning under the inhuman despotism of the Anglo-American slave masters, East Asia under the assistance of Japan has been steadily emancipating itself defensively, economically, and politically. It must be observed that East Asia can never attain its ultimate victory in the present titanic conflict, unless it achieves its spiritual reawakening.

### Tool of Aggression

Modern European culture has been characterized first by its use as an instrument of aggression both in its spiritual and material aspects and by the absence of a lofty character, while on the other hand, the epochal development of Western mechanical civilization served the rapacious egoism of the Western people. Moreover, when this European culture was transplanted in the colonies of the Anglo-American nations, it became denatured, more base and superficial than in the homeland—a form of "colonial slave-type culture" with conflicting characters of charming the populace with its empty formalism and stimulating the senses. Its main mission in the colonies was to destroy the age-old tradition and culture of the peoples. Once they came under the baneful influence of such culture, they became abjective, effeminate, self-despicable and slaves to an inferiority complex. They came to feel shameful of their own history and things Asiatic. The intelligentsia of the colonies embraced the erroneous idea that high civilization and universal truths were to be found only in Western nations whose peoples were superior human beings; and they thus resigned themselves to their fate of slavery.

In the territories subjugated by the Anglo-Americans by sheer force and political invasion, the people not only are denied the right of participation in the administration of their own affairs but are also placed in inferior social and economic conditions. Further, the doors of education and enlightenment are closed to them; no consideration is paid to their sanitary affairs, while their mental faculties are left in their undeveloped state. The result is that they appear to be inherently inferior to the Europeans.

In the face of such deceitfulness of European culture imposed on the Asiatic peoples, we must ever be ready to perceive its true nature. True, we are free to adopt whatever desirable elements we find in Western civilization, but we must be ever aware of the margin of their utility. After all, the source of our salvation lies in ourselves and on no other, in the strength of our own traditions and culture. By a return to the former state is meant not a return to racial unconsciousness, but to primitive creativeness.

### Creative Activity Begun

Some critics have been alarmed by "a crisis of culture" in wartime, but these people mistakenly take amusement and consumption as the only cultural phenomena. They have been deceived by the sudden decrease of cultural activities of Anglo-American origin. But we can perceive even in the throes of war the reorientation of our glorious Asiatic culture, destined to be elevated to a still greater splendor when we emerge victorious from the present conflict. Even at present there is gushing forth a new spring of life which will create cultural materials in abundance in the future. Inborn Asiatic culture has truly begun its creative activity.

The Anglo-Americans in their colonies attempted to destroy the traditions of the lands on the one hand and to make the people content with their primitive and uncultured existence, on the other. Exactly the opposite of such an attitude is taken by the Japanese in their policy of elevating the culture of the resident populations.

The enhancement of East Asin culture should be made along the line of that of Japan. This, however, does not mean the imposition of the inherent character of Japanese culture on the other peoples of East Asia. The object of our relations with them consists in assisting them in developing their own distinct cultures and in their exchange of ideas for the ultimate purpose of becoming powerful nations. This can be done by respecting the independence of each nation of East Asia and by extending our assistance to the development of their creativeness.

No culture can be planned out in complete detachment from all State and human activities. But there can be one which is absolutely detached from the State or the race to which a people belongs, for such is "the colonial slave-type culture." Culture in its strict and true sense is only possible of maturity when the people are capable of leading an independent existence. New Asia is ready to rise in her undaunted courage to undo all racial discriminations and to create a splendid culture with her unexcelled spirit and boundless material resources.

All our cultural activities must begin with the crushing of Anglo-America. The complete destruction of our enemy is the most direct and shortest route to the elevation of our Asiatic culture. This is an undeniable fact.

# YANKEES IN AUSTRALIA OUTSTAY WELCOME

## Food and Clothing Shortages Cause Discontent Among People

**By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR**

According to information received recently from Sydney, Supply Minister Beasley is reported to have said regarding the American soldiers stationed in Australia: For the American soldiers stationed within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Australia, she has provided, up to August 21, last year, some 8,000,000 articles of clothing and over 146,298 tons of food stuffs, costing over 100,000,000 pounds, representing in amount over 17 per cent of Australia's war budget. He further stressed that in all categories of goods and services the United States of America's demands are continuing to be met on a steadily rising scale.

It can readily be seen from the above assertion that the Commonwealth has now come to feel the strain of her heavy war burden, due largely to the increasing supply, in goods and in services, she is now obliged to make to the American troops. So much so that her people have come to wonder if they are fighting for America or for Australia. One can readily perceive the increasing tide of dissatisfaction among the Australians.

Moreover, resentment is steadily growing toward the conduct of American soldiers in Australia. The cases of assault upon the Australian women are without number; loose squanderings of their money constantly boost the normal price of daily commodities; and their drinking and quarreling are far beyond the Australians' imagination.

To cope with the situation several measures have been adopted in order to prevent further danger from these American soldiers. Women are now prohibited from appearing on the street at night.

Because of the increasing demands by the American troops, provisions of such daily necessities as butter, cheese, other staple foods for the Australian families are becoming scarce. People are coming to fear that even in the world-famous land of wool, their clothing may become difficult to procure.

What have these American troops done for Australia, they ask, particularly in comparison to the great burden imposed upon the people?

In action, the Australian troops are always placed on the front lines, while the American troops remain in the rear. Whenever the war-tide turns against the anti-Axis, the American soldiers first flee for their safety, even deserting Australians at times.

Yet, the American soldiers who come to the fighting area, through Australia, invariably say, "what country fools those Australians are," and also are making the insulting remark that Australian women are

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# Nippon Times
## Evening

Down With Tyranny in The Guise of Democracy

Nippon's Unity Means the Victory of Asia

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## Press Comments

Saturday, February 5
MAINICHI — Population Increase; Spain Stands Firm
TOKYO SHIMBUN — Britain's Downfall

### Population Increase

MAINICHI—One of the main points of enemy strategy is to avoid loss in men by every means. Having driven the bewildered masses into a war in which no just aim can be seen, the warmongers of neither the United States nor Britain can hope to retain the allegiance of the people or the fighting services should they suffer too much loss in men. An even bigger factor is that any great loss in men would produce an irreparable cleft in the bedrock of their population. They fear it with an extreme dread because of their bitter experience in the last Great War. Their fear is justified by definite figures registered in population statistics. The United States with a population of 130,000,000 has a natural increase rate of 6.7 persons for every 1,000 and a total increase per annum of only 870,000 (as of 1939).

Britain's population increase is even smaller, being only 3.2 persons to the 1,000 and the total yearly increase being only 150,000. Moreover, the number is gradually decreasing. As Welfare Minister Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi has pointed out, "this is a near-death phenomenon." Prime Minister Churchill himself has admitted in Parliament that at this rate the British population problem 30 years hence would come up against a serious situation that may well involve Britain's fate.

While the enemy countries, thus, are suffering from a decline in their population increase rates, the population dynamics of this country is proving sounder than ever. This is one aspect of our nation which none of the enemy countries can hope to emulate. Despite the fact that we have now been fighting for six and a half years since the outbreak of the China Affair, our rate of increase in population is 13.7 to the 1,000 (1939), which is more than four times that of Britain and more than twice that of the United States. And there is not a sign that this upsurge would decline. The total yearly increase is about seven times that of Britain and 100,000-200,000 greater than that of the United States. If now the Government will make further efforts to promote the general welfare of the people, the people will strive more strenuously than ever to lower the death rate of small children and will undertake suitable measures to encourage marriage among the youth from the national standpoint, the human resources of this country will undoubtedly grow greater than ever.

### Spain Stands Firm

MAINICHI—The Anglo-American policy of intimidation resorted to toward Spain apparently is running upon the rocks in the face of the unflinching attitude of the Franco regime. Yesterday we declared that Chief of State General Francisco Franco was not likely to make a wrong turn at this vital moment. Information to hand shows that public opinion in Spain does not fall behind the Government in its determination to uphold the honor and prestige of the country.

The opinion of the Government is clear from the statement published by Foreign Minister Francisco Jordana in the Falangist Party organ Arriba at the end of last month. The opinions expressed in the Arriba, ABC, Ya and other influential papers are extremely reassuring in their caustic refutation of the Anglo-American insinuations. They present the unmistakable determination of the Spanish people to resist to the last the unjustifiable persecution attempted by the United States and Britain against them. In addition to this indomitable spirit on the part of the people, the authorities are showing themselves ready to counter the American embargo on petroleum by an order to economize the use of oil. Britain has been the first to feel the quality of the opponent pitted against her and has dropped the idea of publishing the results of Ambassador Samuel Hoare's interview with General Franco and the communique on the embargo against Spain. There is nothing strange in such a change of front on the part of a United States and Britain, who are bullies of the first water.

This momentary failure in their attempt to intimidate Spain, however, is not likely to discourage their attempts to bring the Iberian Peninsula under their control. They are fully aware of the strategic importance of the peninsula for the continental invasion they are preparing for. In fact, they are circulating the propaganda that Germany is endeavoring to move troops into this peninsula. This is of a piece with the propaganda they spread before their invasion of North Africa, that Germany was preparing to advance into Morocco. Thus, it can easily be imagined that the United States and Britain will

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 2)

# JUGOSLAV PROPOSAL FOR TREATY SIGNING REJECTED BY SOVIET

## King Peter's Desire for Mutual Aid and Postwar Cooperation Given Blow

Special

LISBON, February 4.—The Soviet Government's refusal of the Soviet-Jugoslav pact proposed by King Peter of the exiled Jugoslav government at Cairo was confirmed by Moscow, according to a report received here.

The report indicated the exiled Jugoslav government had proposed the conclusion of a mutual assistance pact and a treaty on cooperation after the war to the Soviet Government in the middle of last October. Kremlin based its reason for the rejection of this offer to the "unclarified situation in Jugoslavia." Meanwhile political quarters in Moscow pointed out that in the spring of 1942 a similar pact of mutual assistance had been suggested by the Soviet Government only to have it rejected by the then Jugoslav regime.

### Roosevelt Won't Comment

Special

LISBON, February 4.—President Franklin Roosevelt stated at the press conference today that he was not able yet to comment upon the Moscow project which would give 16 Soviet republics military and diplomatic powers.

Roosevelt declared that he was not informed enough about the Moscow plan. He added that it was precocious to give an opinion without exact knowledge of the situation and that it often took more courage to say "I don't know."

### Australians Also Worried

Special

LISBON, February 4.—The Soviet Government's announcement to grant the 16 Soviet republics a certain amount of autonomy has been received with mixed feelings by the Australian press, according to a Sydney dispatch.

The Sydney Morning Herald speaks of it as a "ticklish diplomatic problem." The paper pointed out that the votes of 16 separate delegations of the Union of the Soviet Republics would greatly strengthen Moscow's position at the inter-allied conferences, since there could hardly be any doubt that the votes of the Soviet republics would be cast in accordance with orders issued at Moscow.

### Fears Soviet Move

Domei

LISBON, February 3.—Being unable to fathom the real intention of the Soviets in giving autonomy so suddenly to the 16 Republics on diplomatic and defense matters, the United States and Britain are making their respective conjectures from their own standpoints, but it seems that the two countries have been fooled by the Soviets.

It is particularly notable that compared with Britain, which is keenly feeling the threat of expansion of the Soviet's influence, the United States is making much freer discussion of the affair.

For instance, the PM of New York stated that the Soviet Union is toying with the most dangerous authoritarian politics. The New York Times declared in its editorial: "Official quarters in Washington are entertaining fear that the recent step taken by the Soviets might be a clever measure to increase the voice of the Soviets at future anti-Axis conferences."

Meanwhile, a United Press report from Washington quoted the following words of Hamilton Fish, Republican isolationist leader in the House of Representatives, as follows:

"The recent step taken by the Soviets has much danger of causing a frontal conflict with the British policy of maintaining the balance of power in Europe. It does not practically matter whether the Soviet Union will have one vote or 16 at international conferences because the Soviet Union would obtain whatever she wishes at any event."

### Criticisms Toned Down

On the other hand, British newspapers are taking a cautious attitude, having toned down their criticism of the Soviets, and instead are particularly flattering them by declaring that the measure taken is a wise one to solve various problems arising from the difference in races, religions and languages among the Republics. Thus they

(Continued on Col. 2 Page 2)

**FOR OVER 30 YEARS,** five members of the House of Peers had served the nation with their sincere legislative labors, in recognition of which, a unanimous vote of commendation was passed by their colleagues in the Upper House yesterday. From left to right, they are: Kazuye Shoda (Kenkyukai), Kishichiro Oka (Koyu Club), Count Hakutaro Hayashi (Kenkyukai) and Marquis Tsuneyasu Nakamikado (Kayokai). The remaining member of the honored group, Marquis Jutoku Saigo (Kayokai) is not present in the picture.

# CHUNGKING FORCES LOSE WILL TO FIGHT

## Japanese Army Limits Activities to Mop-Up Operations Against Foe

Special

NANKING, February 4.—The theater of war in China remained generally quiet during the week with activities chiefly limited to punitive mopping-up operations by Japanese Forces in various localities, it was disclosed in the weekly war review issued today by the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

The inactivity and lack of initiative on the part of the Chungking forces was attributed to the serious spiritual and material blows inflicted on them during the recent Japanese campaigns including that of the reduction of Changteh last year.

The review further stressed that the comparative lull in the fighting can also be laid to the solidity of the Japanese strategic positions which is causing the enemy to hesitate in his invasion of the pacified areas.

At the same time, it was reported that the United States air force in China is now taking advantage of the inclement weather which has been hindering intensive aerial activity, to replenish its fighting strength. It was pointed out that the enemy air units have been heavily hit by the repeated assaults launched against them by the Japanese Air Forces.

It was also stressed that the Japanese are maintaining a close watch on movements of the enemy planes, particularly with regard to the Burma campaign and the much-vaunted enemy boasts of raiding Japan Proper.

# N.Y. Times Hits Izvestia For Attack on Vatican

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—The attack on the Vatican by the Izvestia, a Soviet newspaper, has caused considerable repercussions in the United States, and American views are divided on the question, according to New York reports.

The New York Times, today, severely criticized the Izvestia in the following manner:

"Of all 'newspaper bullets' manufactured at Moscow since the Teheran Conference which have been shot at the anti-Axis camp, none have been as harmful as the attack on the Vatican by the Izvestia. That paper, in criticizing the Vatican on the ground that it had remained silent when Italy attacked France, showed nothing but its insincerity.

"We would like to question the Izvestia's allegation and the Soviet Government's policy at the time of the above-mentioned event. It is clearly recorded in history that, at that time, the Soviet was sending war supplies to Germany. The attack by the Izvestia on the Vatican has disturbed the anti-Axis camp."

# Hitler Greets Finnish Head

Domei

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, February 3.—The Fuehrer cabled cordial felicitations to Risto Ryti, President of the Finnish Republic, on the occasion of the latter's birthday.

# Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 4

In the area of Nikopol, heavy fighting took place yesterday. South of the town, all Soviet attacks were foiled while in the northwest, the German troops in counter-attacks inflicted heavy losses on the superior enemy forces.

In the district between Kirovograd and Byelaye Tserkov the enemy, after having brought up reinforcements, continued his attacks without interruption. One of the German groups repulsed concentric Soviet tank attacks and destroyed 44 enemy tanks within the past two days.

In the district south of the Pripjet marshes, several local Soviet attacks were repulsed in bitter fighting. Between the Pripjet and the Beresina, renewed enemy break-through attempts, supported by planes, were frustrated after heavy fluctuating fighting.

### 40 Tanks Smashed

In the Vitebsk area, a second defense battle flared up with great ferocity. When repulsing the enemy attacks, carried out with numerous divisions, tanks, and battle-planes in the southeast and northwest of the town, German troops inflicted heavy losses on the attackers. At this point, 40 Soviet tanks were destroyed and the battle is still continuing.

North of Nevel, west of Novgorod and in the Narva area, German divisions achieved local successes in the defensive and offensive fighting and destroyed a number of Soviet tanks. During the heavy defense fighting between the Volchov and Leningrad sectors, the 121st East Prussian Infantry Division under the command of Lieutenant-General Priess as well as the subordinated 45th East Prussian Grenadier Regiment under the command of Colonel Schwender and a fighting group of the Luftwaffe, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ulla, particularly distinguished themselves.

At the enemy landing head of Nettuno on the southern Italian front, major enemy forces were encircled in a concentric counter-attack. All enemy relief attacks were frustrated. On the southern front, the enemy continued his break-through attempts near the mountain massif of Cassino. Fluctuating fighting is conduced with extraordinary ferocity on both sides.

American bomber formations at noon on February 3 made a terror attack against several towns in the northwestern German coastal district. By dropping numerous explosive and incendiary bombs, the enemy caused particularly heavy damage in the residential quarters of the town of Wilhelmshaven. The enemy lost five four-engined bombers and a number of fighters according to incomplete reports so far.

Late on the evening of February 3, several enemy aircraft dropped bombs on western and northwestern Germany.

### London Area Bombed

Last night strong German Luftwaffe formations carried out attacks against London and targets in southeastern England. Large conflagrations were observed.

During the previously reported attacks of German torpedo planes against an enemy convoy off the North African coast on February 1, two other merchantmen totaling 16,000 gross register tons were heavily damaged by torpedo hits. The number of damaged enemy ships has thus increased to one cruiser and nine merchantmen totaling 68,000 gross register tons.

# FEDERAL BALLOTING FOR YANKS OPPOSED

## Solons Want States To Decide Votes Cast by Army Men

Special

LISBON, February 4.—The coalition of Republican and Southern Democratic Congressmen dealt President Roosevelt a serious blow yesterday when they disregarded his vehemently voiced demand for a federal absentee balloting system for the United States armed forces in the forthcoming presidential election, according to a Washington dispatch.

The coalition forced the House of Representatives to pass a bill putting the balloting under the jurisdiction of various States. The coalition also jockeyed the House into accepting Roosevelt's challenge to "stand up and be counted," on roll-call vote of his proposal which Roosevelt said must absolutely be passed to do justice to the fighting members of the armed forces.

The roll-call vote was 328 to 69 for the passage of the State's rights soldier vote bill. The measure was then sent to the Senate.

The House action leaves the matter of soldier's vote machinery wholly in the hands of the States. Earlier, the House had rejected by a 224 to 168 vote the bill of Representatives Eugene Worley, Texas Democrat and chairman of the elections committee to provide a federal ballot.

As the matter now stands, much to Roosevelt's alarm as he is depending on the support of the estimated 5,000,000 soldier's vote by November of this year, there will be no federal participaiton in the election this year as far as the service personnel is concerned.

The bill as finally passed by the House, recommends that the States do all the possible facilitating of absentee voting by servicemen. However, the bill provides that all procedure must conform to the State laws covering election.

The soldiers will be forced to apply for ballots, where the State law requires it, by mailing applications from overseas and to pay poll taxes to States which require such levies for privileges of voting.

Meanwhile, a possible stalemate between the House and Senate was indicated today with the Senate's rejection by a 46 to 42 vote the proposal to scrap the administration-backed bill put forth by Senators Scott Lucas, Illinois Democrat and Theodore Green, Rhode Island Democrat, for the federal ballot bill and the decision to supplant it with a plan to provide State absentee ballots for those in uniform. The Senate action, however, means little unless the overwhelming House determination to stick with "State's rights" bill can be reversed.

Meanwhile, another Washington dispatch said that a chorus of dissent from both the Democratic and Republican members of Congress greeted the proposal of Senator Arthur Vandenburg, Michigan Republican, that the country put a military man—specifically General MacArthur—in the White House in

(Continued on Col. 3 Page 2)

# NEUTRALITY POLICY SEEN REAFFIRMED BY SPANISH CABINET

## Spain Will Not Submit To Any Pressure; Studies Ways to Maintain Stand

Special

LISBON, February 4.—The Spanish Cabinet in a special meeting last night, reaffirmed the country's position of strict neutrality after reviewing the international situation, according to a Madrid dispatch.

The Cabinet which met at the urgent call by Chief of State General Francisco Franco, also announced that it had studied "the means of making" this neutrality respected and that it planned to "make all foreigners in Spain as well as Spanish nationalists conform."

The communique declared that the "Government is prepared to submit to no pressure under any circumstances whatever against its right to maintain firmly such a position of neutrality. Every country is obliged to respect this attitude as an act of indisputable sovereignty."

The Spanish Cabinet's action provoked speculation in London quarters as to whether General Franco had made a deal with Germany to obtain oil which the United States and Britain are withholding.

Meanwhile, a Washington dispatch quoted "President Roosevelt as telling the press conference that the United States and Britain are working together to see that Spain remains neutral in the true sense of the word."

Replying to a reporter's question, "Is that working?" Roosevelt said that he did not know and could only say that he hoped so. Roosevelt added that the situation provides "a good many headaches."

### Spain Reiterates Neutrality

Domei

MADRID, February 4.—In view of the greater pressure being brought to bear on Spain by the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain, the Spanish Government last night, issued another statement emphasizing its neutral policy, immediately after the Cabinet conference held under the chairmanship of Chief of State General Francisco Franco.

"Spain has adhered faithfully to its neutrality up to the present, and the Spanish people and foreign residents within the territory of Spain have been asked to conform to the the country's policy of neutrality," the statement said. "The Spanish Government is firmly determined to maintain its neutrality, and will never yield to any outside pressure. The Government has adopted proper measures to assure that Spanish neutrality will be respected.

"In the past, Spain exerted its greatest efforts to avoid the expansion of the war. We must conquer all difficulties that would hinder the maintenance of Spain's neutral policy with a calm and patriotic spirit. The people of Spain and the Government are united firmly in the desire to protect the sovereignty and dignity of Spain."

### Seen as Warning

Special

LISBON, February 4.—The communique issued by the Spanish Government on neutrality after its Cabinet session made it definitely clear that Spain is determined to maintain neutrality under all circumstances in spite of the pressure of certain Powers, according to the Transocean correspondent at Madrid, states a dispatch from the

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 2)

# Nippon Consuls at Cebu, Davao Arrive In Manila

Domei

MANILA, February 4.—The Japanese Embassy here disclosed today that Kyosaku Mogaki, newly appointed Consul at Cebu City, and Gishiro Masuo, Consul-General at Davao, arrived here en route to their respective posts.

The Japanese Consulate at Cebu was established in November of last year shortly after the inauguration of the Republic of the Philippines and since then has been under the charge of Vice-Consul Shunzo Kurata.

The Japanese consulates in the Philippines now total four including those at Manila, Baguio City, Davao and Cebu. It is understood that additional consulates will be created in other metropolitan centers such as Iloilo, Bacolod and Legaspi.

# NIPPON FORCES SMASH BACK FOE INVADERS IN BITTER BATTLE AT KUEZYERIN, RUOT ISLE; 116 MORE RAIDERS SHOT DOWN AT RABAUL

Gen. Francisco Franco
Spanish Chief of State

## 52 Planes Downed, 24 Winged; 2 Destroyers Sunk; Cruiser, Destroyer Damaged by Fire, Says Imperial Headquarters

Smashing back the enemy invaders in the Marshall Islands area, the Imperial Navy Air Units, in cooperation with the Army and Navy Garrison Forces stationed there, are putting up a furious and heroic struggle gaining signal war results, according to an Imperial Headquarters communique issued this morning.

On the Rabaul front, the enemy air units were dealt another crushing blow with the shooting down of 116 of the raiders by the Japanese Forces in the three-day period between January 29 and 31, the Imperial Headquarters also revealed.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique issued at 11 a.m. on February 5 follows:

### IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE

"I. The war situation in the Marshall Islands area, since last reported, is as follows:

"(1) The enemy, with its powerful task force, composed of aircraft carriers and battleships as its mainstay and including land-based air units, bombarded and bombed Ruot, Kuezyerin, Wotje, Maloelap, Brown and the entire area of the Marshall Group since the morning of January 30. On February 1, the enemy landed at Kuezyerin and on Ruot Island.

"(2) Imperial Navy Air Units and the Army and Navy Garrison Forces stationed there intercepted and attacked the invaders with their total strength. Up to February 1, they shot down 52 enemy planes, damaged 24 others, sank two destroyers and set ablaze one cruiser and one destroyer.

"(3) At Kuezyerin and on Ruot Island, the Army and Navy Garrison Forces stationed there repulsed a part of the enemy landing forces in a heroic and furious struggle. Severe fighting is still continuing with the defense areas being securely held by our Forces.

"II. In the Solomon Islands area, numerous enemy planes are daily continuing attacks on Rabaul. The Imperial Navy Air Units and the Army and Navy Garrison Forces stationed there are continuing to intercept and attack them.

"(1) Shot Down 39 enemy raiders (of which 17 unconfirmed) out of 257 foe planes that came attacking in two waves on the morning of January 29.

"Five planes not yet returned on our side.

"(2) Shot down 63 enemy planes (of which 19 unconfirmed) out of about 290 foe raiders that came attacking twice on the morning of January 30.

"One plane not yet returned on our side.

"(3) Shot down 14 enemy planes (of which four unconfirmed) out of about 180 foe raiders that came attacking on the morning of January 31.

"Two planes not yet returned on our side."

# U.S. Congress Gets Bill To Raise Military Ranks

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—The chairmen of the Army and Navy Committees of both Houses of the United States Congress submitted to Congress today a bill to create the ranks of Field Marshals and Fleet Admirals, according to Washington reports.

As the reason for submitting the bill, it was mentioned that often difficulties were caused in deciding seats at British-American joint military conferences as Britain has the ranks of Marshals and Admirals, while the United States has only Generals and Admirals as the highest officers.

The bill, furthermore, proposes that General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, and General Henry Arnold, Chief of the United States Air Forces, be appointed Marshals, and Admiral Joseph King, Chief of Naval Operations and Commander-in-Chief of Combined Fleet, and Admiral William Leahy, Chief of Staff to the President, as Fleet Admirals.

# Arab Revolt in N. Africa Seen After Yanks Leave

Special

LISBON, February 4.—As soon as the Americans have left North Africa, the time for the revolt of the Arabian population will have come, the British correspondent of the London periodical, Statesman, stated today, according to a report received here.

This British correspondent, who has been travelling in French North Africa for the last eight months, gave as the reason for this statement the existence of terrible living conditions in the native quarters brought about by the arrival of British and American troops in that region.

He disclosed that the lavish spending of the anti-Axis troops has provided the Arabs with money with which to buy weapons and ammunition which would some day be used in an uprising.

# U.S., Mexico Sign Pact To Develop Rio Grande

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—The United States and Mexican Governments have signed an agreement for constructing factories, warehouses, and irrigation and drainage systems in the province of Rio Grande, in Mexico, according to Washington reports.

The newly concluded agreement, also provides for the organization of a committee composed of both United States and Mexican representatives to investigate into the construction of hydroelectric generation plants in the said district.

The agreement will become effective immediately upon its ratification by the two Governments.

# Argentina Ired at Uruguay

Special

SHANGHAI, February 4.—The Argentine Government informed the Ambassador from Uruguay that it was displeased with the spreading of what it described as unfounded reports about Argentina, according to a Buenos Aires report. Such reports, it explained, are inconsistent with the friendship which exists between the two countries.

# America to Establish Oil Company in Arabia

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—In undisguised revelation of the exploitive designs of the United States Government on the oil fields in West Asia, U.S. Wartime Oil Administrator Harold Ickes is said to have made the following announcement today, according to reports coming in from Washington:

"On the basis of the oil refining plan, now being carried out by the United States Government in the Arabian district, an American oil company is scheduled to undertake the oil production work in the southern part of Arabia in the near future."

# F.D.R. Signs Army Bill

Special

LISBON, February 4.—President Franklin Roosevelt signed the legislation providing for the mustering out pay or "demobilization payment" for members of the armed forces, according to a Washington dispatch.

The bill provides for the payment of between $100 to $300 to each man honorably discharged from the army, the amount being determined by the length and type of service.

## *Neutrality Policy Seen Reaffirmed By Spanish Cabinet*

**(Continued From Page 1)**

Spanish capital.

Political quarters here pointed out that the Spanish Government deemed it necessary to warn certain Powers which are endeavoring to compel Spain to abandon its policy of strict neutrality by applications of economic pressure that the Spanish Government is prepared and determined to defend Spanish neutrality by all means and under all circumstances, the Transocean correspondent stated.

Continuing, he said that the Spanish Government knew that its neutrality policy is approved by the entire Spanish nation. "The Anglo-American pressure made it clear to all Spanish people that national solidarity today is more necessary than ever," he added.

The official communique issued by the Spanish Government this morning might thus be regarded as a national manifesto which proclaims to the world Spain's firm determination to maintain neutrality at any price, the correspondent indicated.

**Reich Lauds Spain's Stand**

**Domei**

BERLIN, February 4.—German Foreign Office authorities made public today their observations regarding the recent decision of the Spanish Government on its neutrality, as follows:

"As the Spanish people have always upheld the principle of 'National Prosperity, Honor and Dignity,' as shown in history, there is nothing surprising in the recent decision of the Spanish Government. All Spanish newspapers are revealing the firm determination of the nation to resist Anglo-American pressure, and now, in his official statement, Chief of State General Francisco Franco has announced to the whole world the Spanish policy of maintaining strict neutrality.

"Under the present situation, it is natural for the Spanish Government to stress its neutral policy, and the German Government fully understands its attitude. The machinations of the United States and Britain have thus failed, but they may again bring further pressure to bear on Spain."

**Hit Anti-Axis Attitude**

**Domei**

MADRID, February 3.—Scoring the strong Anglo-American attitude toward Spain, the Informaciones writes that the people of Spain are united against threats and force from whatever source these might come.

The paper draws Britain's attention to the fact that Spain, at a time when her entrance into the war would have been most embarrassing to Britain had remained neutral. Moreover, the anti-Axis press, which is now attacking Spain without justification, had at that time called Spain's attitude clever and noble, the paper continued.

It was certainly not Spain's fault that the anti-Axis within 24 hours had lost all its Spanish friends in Spain, however, believed that her strong attitude would serve as a good lesson to the anti-Axis, the paper added.

Those who intend to make Spain yield by threats, writes the Alkazar, were only proving that they did not know the Spanish people. In this war Spain intends to remain strictly neutral and is prepared to sacrifice everything humanly possible, except her dignity as an independent nation.

**Looking for Trouble**

**Domei**

ISTANBUL, February 3.—Concerning the Anglo-American pressure on Spain, the Tasviri Efkiar writes that as long as Britain found herself in a difficult position in the Mediterranean, Spain's neutrality was convenient to her. Today, the anti-Axis is looking for trouble and is applying pressure on Spain by stopping oil exports to that nation, the paper added.

## *Press Comments*

**(Continued from Page 1)**

leave no stone unturned in their search for a pretext to harass and coerce Spain.

### Britain's Downfall

TOKYO SHIMBUN—While Anglo-American trumpeters are making it appear that the opportunity has arrived for the grand invasion of the European Continent, the anti-Axis hesitation and vacillation are quite patent to all. The fact is that they have no firm conviction as to the success of the adventure they must make, distasteful as it is to them.

During the four years that Britain has been at war, she has barely tided over two major crises. Thus, Vice-Minister of Transport Arthur Salter said:

"Britain, because of her shortage in shipping, has already faced the the danger of defeat twice in the course of this war. The first time was in the spring of 1941 when the British Isles were on the verge of starvation and the second time was during the period between the spring and summer of 1942." In this connection, Churchill's famous dictum: "I am no liquidator of the British Empire" takes on added significance as bespeaking the desperate state of Britain. Her manpower mobilization has reached its peak; the lack of coal miners has caused her to exempt miners from military service; registration of boys and girls of 16 years or above for labor-draft has begun and other indications are seen of the serious drain upon her human resources.

It is precisely in order to conceal the alarming conditions of her home front that Britain has recently come to make so much noise regarding the impending invasion of the European Continent. And for the same reason she is so persistently developing intrigue against neutral countries, including Spain. Under the intolerable strain of internal troubles, she is endeavoring to divert attention to foreign affairs and to find in the recovery of her position among the anti-Axis nations, including the Soviet Union, a way out of her present impasse.

# Interesting People

## *Served Imperial Army For Over 60 Years*

In November of last year, the city office of Kiryu, Gumma Prefecture, received a death notification of a certain Tsunejiro Yamaoka, whose permanent domicile was registered at Motokonya-machi, Takasaki City, from the Tientsin North China Army Hospital. The notice read "Died from illness in war as an employe of the Army." The clerk at the city office suddenly showed a lively curiosity when he discovered that the age of the deceased was 80, being registered as born in the first year of Ganji or 1864, reports the Asahi.

With interest roused by the unusually venerable age of this civilian employe of the Army, the city officials made inquiries of the nephew of the deceased, Juzaburo Yamaoka, age 74, who lived in Kiryu City. Reminiscing back over the long span of years, Juzaburo Yamaoka recollected that his uncle was first said to have left home at the age of 18 for China. Since then his life had been an adventurous saga of wanderings here and there.

At the time of the Boxer Uprising and the Russo-Japanese War, Tsunejiro had followed the Japanese Army. The nephew recollected that he had heard stories of how his uncle had been the object of solicitous kindness and favor by Prince Hirobumi Ito and famous generals of the time when Tsunejiro was strong and vigorous enough to march with the armed forces.

However, the passage of years finally told on Tsunejiro and he could no longer follow his beloved Army. But still passionately attached to the Army, Tsunejiro in his declining years served in his last job as gate keeper at the Tientsin Army Hospital.

The aged Tsunejiro may be said to be a living history of the Japanese Army, for through 60 odd years, sometimes in actual service, sometimes in more peaceful employment, he had followed the Army.

When death came peacefully to the aged man on November 6 of last year, the Army authorities in view of his life-long attachment to the Army announced that he had died of illness in war as an employe of the Japanese Army.

## *Jugoslav Proposal For Treaty Signing Rejected by Soviet*

**(Continued From Page 1)**

are endeavoring to regard the question as simply an internal one for the Soviet Union.

The Times, London, had the following to say:

"When the sovereignty of a State is abused, the freedom of its people will suffer, and when freedom is given too liberally the unity of the State is disturbed. The Soviets are taking the middle course in the recent step."

The Daily Telegraph declared:

"Outwardly, the authority of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics seems to have been reduced, but actually the power of the central Government has been expanded."

The News Chronicle asserted: "The right of the Soviet Socialist Republics to leave the Union had already existed since 20 years ago but actually it is impossible to exercise this right."

The New York Times comparing the 'good neighbor policy' of the United States, the Great Empire principle of Britain, and the new Soviet policy of diplomatic and defense autonomy of Republics, pointed out their similarities and said that the cooperation of these three systems will become the "hope" for post-war peace.

## Sofia Reconstructing City

**Special**

SOFIA, February 4.—Bulgarian Prime Minister Dobry Bogilov had a long talk with the Burgomaster of Sofia about the reconstruction work going on in the capital after its destruction by the indiscriminate air raids of the Anglo-Americans. He was accompanied by the Minister of Public Buildings and the Minister of Railways.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Interior Dotocho Christoff ordered that all spas must be opened to the city's evacuees. Half of the tram lines in the city have already been restored.

## Ban Is Placed by Turkey On Entry Into Istanbul

**Domei**

BERLIN, February 4.—The Turkish Government decided to prohibit the entrance of foreigners into Istanbul, and notified the foreign Embassies and Legations today to the following effect, according to Istanbul reports:

(1.) As the population of Istanbul has suddenly increased, the Turkish Government has decided to prohibit foreigners from entering the city.

(2) Foreigners desiring to reside within Istanbul for special reasons are required to have special Government permits.

## Savings Increase in Java

**Domei**

DJAKARTA, February 4.—Mounting fervor among Indonesians to save is clearly shown in the fact that the amount of savings has increased to over 2,000,000 guilders during seven months, ending last December, it was disclosed by the Postal Savings Bureau here.

The total savings at the end of last year stood at 4,260,000 guilders as compared with 1,450,000 guilders at the end of last May.

Indonesians comprise 95 per cent of the 286,000 depositors compared with 4 per cent or 12,000 Chinese residents, while 72 per cent or 3,090,000 guilders were deposited by Indonesians with 21 per cent or 888,000 by Chinese.

## *Federal Balloting For Yanks Opposed*

**(Continued from Page 1)**

the November election.

Opposing Vandenburgs proposal in the Collier's magazine article that the Republicans nominate MacArthur as he is a "better commander-in-chief" Senator Claude Pepper, Florida Democrat, said he thought that no military commander should be considered for office by either major party.

"I think anyone who proposes a high military, nay, a naval commander as a candidate does the prosecution of the war a disservice," said Senator Pepper who had urged the reelection of Roosevelt.

Senator Robert Taft, Ohio Republican, who is supporting Governor John W. Bricker of his home state for the GOP nomination said: "I don't think that the American people will vote for a military man for President."

## Provisional Government For De Gaullists Sought

**Domei**

LISBON, February 4.—The recognition of the French Committee for National Liberation as a provisional government is proposed by the New York Times in its editorial today, according to New York reports.

"It is already time to recognize the French Committee for National Liberation as a provisional government," the journal said. "The guiding policy of General Charles de Gaulle has been approved after examination. This step is to be adopted from the standpoint that any government established outside of France is to be a provisional one. It is the French people who have right to select their own government and the future position of Charles de Gaulle will also be decided by the people of France."

## Overseas Yanks Oppose Fourth Term for F.D.R.

**Domei**

GENEVA, February 4.—An official voting, arranged among American soldiers in Britain and in the southern Pacific war fronts resulted in the majority being against a fourth term of Roosevelt's presidency, reports the Daily Express.

**Special**

LISBON, February 4.—The chances of the Governor of New York, Thomas Dewey, beating Wendell Willkie in the race for the Republican nominee as the President of the United States are at least 50-50, according to Capitol Hill observers, states a Washington dispatch.

Republican quarters in the American capital stated that Willkie, Dewey and John W. Bricker, who is Governor of Ohio, can only rely on the support of no more than one-third of the Republican delegates to the National Republican Convention. It is expected that in any case the race for the Republican nomination will be a close one.

## Evacuation Move Denied

**Domei**

LISBON, February 3.—Flatly denying rumors that the Turkish Government would take measures for evacuating residents from Istanbul, Turkish authorities today issued the following statement, according to Istanbul reports.

"Such rumors are absolutely unfounded. They seem to be due to misunderstanding of the fact that the Government has tried to prevent the flow of population into the city from outside districts. The step being taken by the Government is only to prevent the further increase of the population in Istanbul by stopping the incoming people from the Anatolia district, as the city is already suffering from a shortage of dwelling houses."

## 87 Soviet Planes Downed

**Domei**

BERLIN, February 4.—Fierce air battles have developed in the Eastern Front during the past several days with the return of good weather. German military authorities announced today that within the past three days, German fighter plane units shot down 55 Soviet planes, while German ground artillery forces brought down 32 more Soviet aircraft.

## Takashimaya Head Dies

Shinshichi Iida, former president of Takashimaya Company, died at his home, "Kuretake-an," at Higashiyama, Kyoto, on the afternoon of February 2. He was 86 years old.

As the fourth generation of owners, the deceased had taken over the Takashimaya business and specializing in dry goods as well as in export and import had been greatly responsible for building up the business to its present flourishing condition. Furthermore, Mr. Iida has left behind a meritorious record of invaluable contributions to the dyeing and weaving industries in Japan.

Funeral services will be held at the Nishi Otani Temple in Kyoto from 2 p.m. on February 7.

## Hongkong School Opens For Farming Candidates

**Domei**

HONGKONG, February 4.—The newly established agricultural training center in Hongkong had been canvassing for the first group of entrants, and recently 34 model youths, physically fit and spiritually sound, were selected to receive training.

The opening ceremonies were observed on the morning of February 1 at the training institute grounds. The function was attended by connected officials of the Hongkong Government-General and many Chinese.

The entrants will receive a thorough training of one year in the technique of general agriculture and will be imbued with the Japanese spirit of service.

On the completion of their training course, these young men will return to villages to become the central guiding figures in their respective rural districts.

## 52 Ships Anchored in Gibraltar

**Domei**

LISBON, February 4.—Fifty-two merchantmen and eight tankers are reported to be in the Port of Gibraltar as the culmination of active movements of anti-Axis warships in and out of the port. It is further reported that one battleship, one auxiliary cruiser, eigh destroyers and several small-sized speed boats are anchored there.

## Macassar Sees Increase In National Savings

**Domei**

MACASSAR, February 4.—Since the incipiency of postal savings system in all Southern Regions under the control of the Japanese Navy in October of last year, the spirit of savings and thrift shown by the native inhabitants has reached a highly satisfactory pitch.

The amount of savings handled at the Macassar Post Office showed a gradual upward curve with 40,000 guilders for the months of October and November, 70,000 guilders for December and 80,000 guilders for January of this year. The total savings figure for the four months recorded a gratifying result of 230,000 guilders.

The sight of native inhabitants making their periodic deposits in the various savings associations and of school children lined up before the post office to make their small but hopeful deposits is indeed a joyful spectacle. At this rate, the savings goal for this year is expected to be easily topped.

## Finns Resolve to Fight

**Domei**

HELSINKI, February 3.—In connection with the propaganda suggestion of the enemy that Finland should detach herself peacefully from the war, the paper Karjala writes that such desires simply could not take root in Finland because any peace would mean unconditional surrender and that is why the people of Finland are unanimous in their fight for freedom and independence, however dangerous the path may be.

## British Labor Law Fails

**Domei**

LISBON, February 4.—Britain's Labor Mobilization Law will be further emphasized for the successful prosecution of the war, Labor Minister Earnest Bevin declared before the House of Commons yesterday in pointing out the disappointing failure of the law, according to a London dispatch.

The law was recently put into effect, but the mobilized laborers persistently went on strike and the general results were extremely unsatisfactory, the report added.

## Germany, France Bombed

**Domei**

LISBON, February 4.—The British Air Ministry announced today that a formation of British bomber planes bombed the western part of Germany and the northern section of France last night. The announcement, furthermore, revealed that German air forces had also raided London twice during the same night.

## Tani Confers With Wang

**Domei**

NANKING, February 4.—Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, Masayuki Tani, this afternoon called on President Wang Ching-wei at the latter's official residence and conferred with the Chief Executive for more than one hour on matters relative to Japan's collaboration with the National Government of China.

**Nippon Times**

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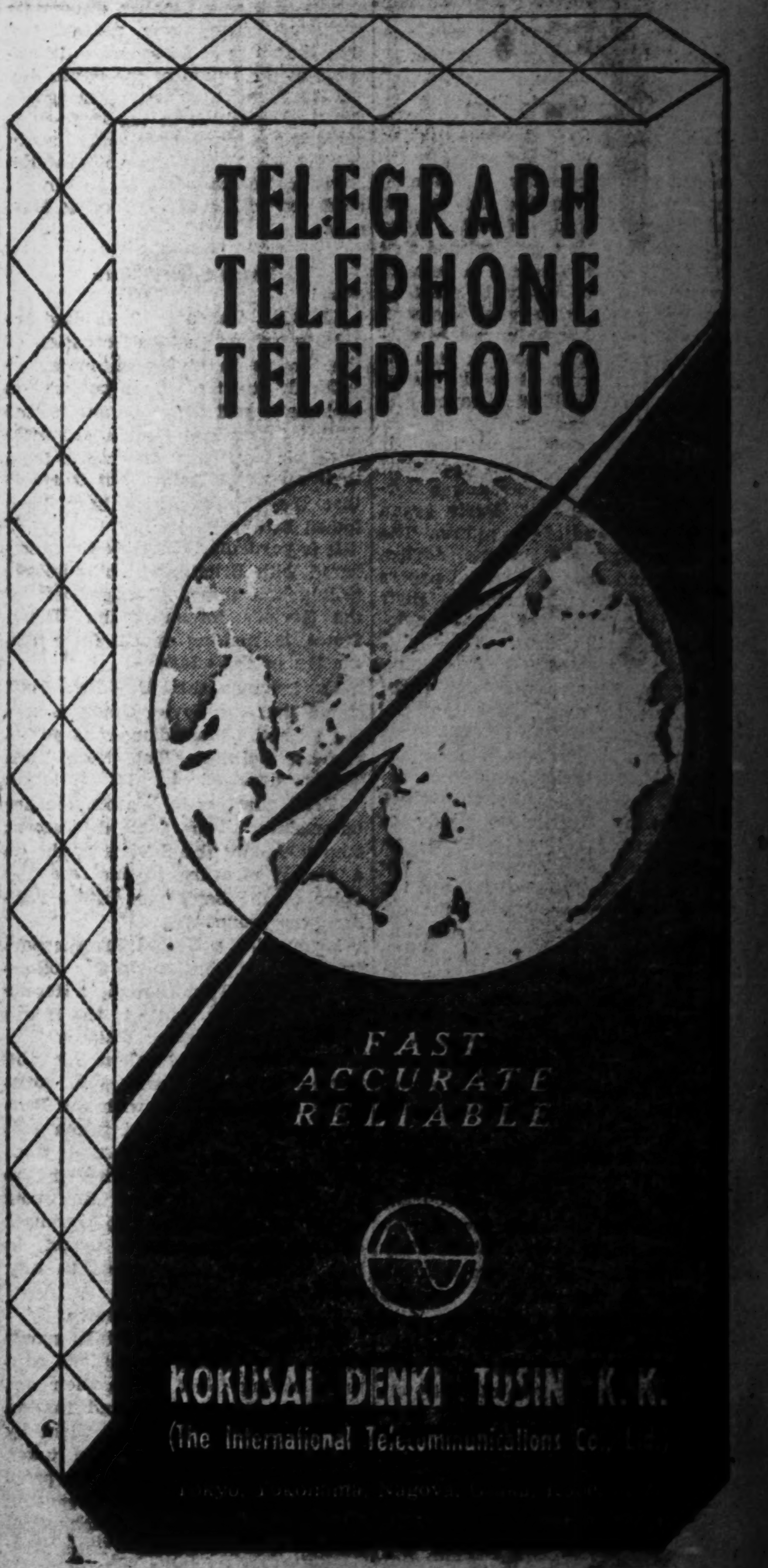
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